MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

The Corn Crop.

There is no crop that a Maine farmer raises the loss of which would be more severely felt than that of corn; and it is indeed a noble cereal. Since the State was first settled, it has been successfully cultivated, and has rarely if ever failed of rewarding the planter for his toil. During the cold seasons from 1815 to 1818, it is said that corn in most places failed to ripen, notably during the year 1816, when frost occurred every month, but it certainly has never failed to ripen since. To the pioneer settlers it was indispensable as a first crop. Upon burnt land, before the timber was removed, it was planted and grew luxuriantly and was the main support of all the early settlements. It was cultivated more or less by the Indians before New England was settled by the whites, and the corn furnished the Mayflower pilgrims, by the aborigines, did much to sustain them during that first terrible winter. It is therefore adapted to the soil and climate of New England, and for generations, has been the surest, and generally the most remunerative crop the farmer can grow.

Under the system of cultivation practiced by our forefathers, thirty-five bushels to the acre was called a good yield and thirty an average, but upon our best fertilized lands at the present day, seventy-five and even a hundred bushels are not unfrequently grown. The price of corn is much less now than it was then on account of the facilities for bringing it from the great corn-producing States of the West, but the increase in the crop per acre, more than makes up for the difference in the price. Eighty bushels to the acre (not an uncommon yield), at sixty cents per bushel would amount to forty-eight dollars, while forty bushels per acre (an extra large crop under the old system of cultivation), at one dollar per bushel, would amount to only forty dollars.

The nutritive value of corn as compared with other cereals and in connection with the greater amount which can be produced upon an acre, should not be lost sight of. Its relative value as a nitrogenous or health and life sustaining food, is not only shown by analysis, but is well understood by every farmer. The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following as the constituent principles of the best varieties of our New England Indian corn: Gluten and albumen, that which goes to form muscle, 12.60; gum, starch, sugar, oil, &c., which keeps up the animal heat and forms fat, 77.09; mineral salts which enter into the formation of bone, 1.31; water 9.00. In corn alone, therefore, is stored up in nearly the proportion required for the use of man and animals, all of those elements or proximate principles which are essential to keep up the animal heat, restore the waste, and build up the system in all its parts.

Although the price of western corn has ruled low the past year, we are confident that with the present rates of labor, it can be produced in this State at a less price than it can be bought, and so far as we know, every fair experiment in that direction, which has been tried has gone to prove it. For worn out farms, there is nothing better to renovate them than corn culture. The fodder and corn will do much toward wintering the stock necessary to carry on the farm, and keeping stock is just what is wanted to bring the soil round to a state of fertility. If the soil has been exhausted, in the first instance, proper commercial fertilizers must be applied, and no crop has been more successfully treated with chemical manures than corn. After the first year or two, if all the crops are fed out on the farm, there will be an abundance of stable manure.

Work on Hand.

The season's campaign is now fairly opened, and farmers are everywhere busy putting in the seed. The season is later than last year, though not much later than the average, and the prospects for a fruitful year are very promising. Grass is looking finely and a good crop of hay is well assured, provided we have no long drouth. We presume the spring grain is all in, and our information goes to show that an unusual acreage has been sown. The potato crop is an important one to Maine, and on dry ground potatoes can be planted quite early, their depth below the surface being such that a heavy frost will not injure them. But potatoes can be planted at any time between the middle of May and the middle of June, with a reasonable prospect of a good crop. We have known this tuber to yield well when planted the first days of July. We prefer planting in rows, though some prefer planting in drills. Our way is to make the rows about three feet apart, and the hills about half that distance.

Corn should not be planted until the ground is sufficiently dry and warm, for the seed will not germinate until it has the proper degree of heat. The goodness and value of all hoed crops depend almost entirely on the after treatment they receive, but there is none which depends more on the after culture than corn. Clean cultivation cannot be too strongly enjoined upon all. This is essential not only to the success of the present crop but for future crops. Not a weed should be permitted to mature its seed. Whatever may be the other conditions, the state of the ground, or the weather, corn will not yield profitably unless the after culture is what it should be. If it is allowed to remain choked with weeds and the earth about the plant is left unstirred and hard, excluding the air and sun from the roots, no corn need be expected. If there are no weeds, the ground should be stirred all the same. Until the corn is too large, the cultivator will do much of this work. Late hoeing has been objected to on account of cutting off the surface roots of the corn, but we incline to the opinion that this is not much of an objection, and that the corn receives much greater benefit from stirring the ground and destroying the weeds, than harm from severing some of the surface roots.

The best time to destroy weeds is when they first make their appearance. They are then tender and wilt as soon as they are detached from the soil. If allowed to take deep root, they draw much nourishment from the soil which ought to go to mature the crops, and are hard to kill. Wood ashes, or plaster put around the roots of corn, or potatoes before hoeing, repays the trouble and expense. This has been tried so often and with such uniform good results, that it can no longer be called an experiment. We would again emphasize the importance of the work on hand, during the weeding and hoeing season, for the success of two of our most important staples, corn and potatoes, depend on the manner in which this work is performed.

The Percheron-Norman Horse.

Through the kindness of the owner we are able to present to our readers this week, a cut of the Percheron-Norman stallion "Eldorado," No. 657, the property of M. W. Dunham, Esq., Oak-Lawn Farm, Wayne, Dupage county, Illinois. This fine animal was foaled in 1872 and imported in 1878. He stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1700 pounds. Our cut truly represents him as an animal of remarkable finish, perfect proportions, combining those qualities the most sought after among all kinds of horses, viz: Compactness, elegance of style and good bone and muscle. The get of this horse, provided the mare is what she should be, cannot fail of being satisfactory to those who desire this breed. But much depends upon the dam.

Many persons seem to suppose that by selecting any sort of mare, whether of good size and form, or long-legged, thin and light, and putting her to a large, fine stallion, the produce will invariably be large and finely formed, but this is a mistake. A tall, thin dam cannot properly nourish a large fetus in her womb, nor give the colt sufficient milk after birth, for a profitable growth till it arrives at a suitable age for weaning. The result is that the progeny of a large stallion when crossed with a light mare, usually grows up a long-limbed, slab-sided, weak animal, or is ungainly and uneven in shape, making an altogether ill-balanced and unprofitable horse.

A powerful, pony-built stallion, of trotting or racing blood, with strong joints, upright pastern and clear, tough hoofs, makes an excellent cross for the saddle and carriage, producing when properly mated, fine stylish horses. Such are generally not heavy enough for farm work, are too high spirited and unless their sire happens to be particularly gentle and kind tempered, are often skittish and vicious. A better cross for farm use, is made from well-bred Percheron stallions of medium size. Their progeny grows up large enough for ordinary farm work, is hardy, docile and almost invariably of good disposition. These horses usually have a fast walk, and are sufficiently speedy when harnessed to the road wagon, to suit the desire of the farmer. For the use of manufacturers and city cartage, a heavier horse is most in demand. The largest class of well selected common mares mated with the larger Percheron stallions, will produce these animals.

The following from an exchange—and we regret that we are unable to state what one—gives through a correspondent, some valuable hints upon breeding as applied to the present subject:

"In breeding our domestic animals with a view to the most rapid improvement in them, the principle of prepotency has not been given that careful attention, which it justly demands. It is well known that males chosen from certain families of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, when crossed with females of their own breed, or with others of a common stock, will beget a progeny far superior to that of males of any other families, fully equal in appearance, and even surpassing them. This is owing to the last mentioned not having been bred so long in its line, and consequently possessing less prepotency.

"It was a remark to the writer of this article by one of the most distinguished breeders of Shorthorn cattle in England, that he would sooner trust to the pedigree of a bull than he would to his form—that is to say, if two bulls were offered him to breed from of which the one could show a much longer line of well bred ancestry than the other, although he might not be so showy, or of so fine a form, still he would assuredly prefer him, and to prove that his decision was correct, he pointed out to me the produce of two such bulls, of which that got by the one of most ancient pedigree was surely the best. I have also seen the same thing in horses, particularly in the get of the thoroughbred, or race horse.

"Now adopting this principle to the Percheron Norman horse, all must confess that it is much the surest way for one to obtain a rapid improvement in his stock, not only of this breed, but of the *best families* of the breed, with the exception of the Arabian. No horse new known can show so ancient a lineage as the Percheron-Norman, for here he is at this day of precisely the same type, so far as we can learn, that he was so fortunately cast over a thousand years ago. No horse of the large draft class can show so perfect and fine a form or exhibit the power, action, endurance, pluck and docility of this admirable race. This is the reason that in Europe he has so long taken the precedence over all others of his class, and the reason, also, that as fast as he becomes known in America he is taking precedence here.

"Now let our farmers look well to their own interests, and if they wish to breed horses of the greatest utility and such as are sure of a quick sale at good paying prices, we think they cannot do better than turn their attention to the Percheron-Norman for at least a part of their stock."

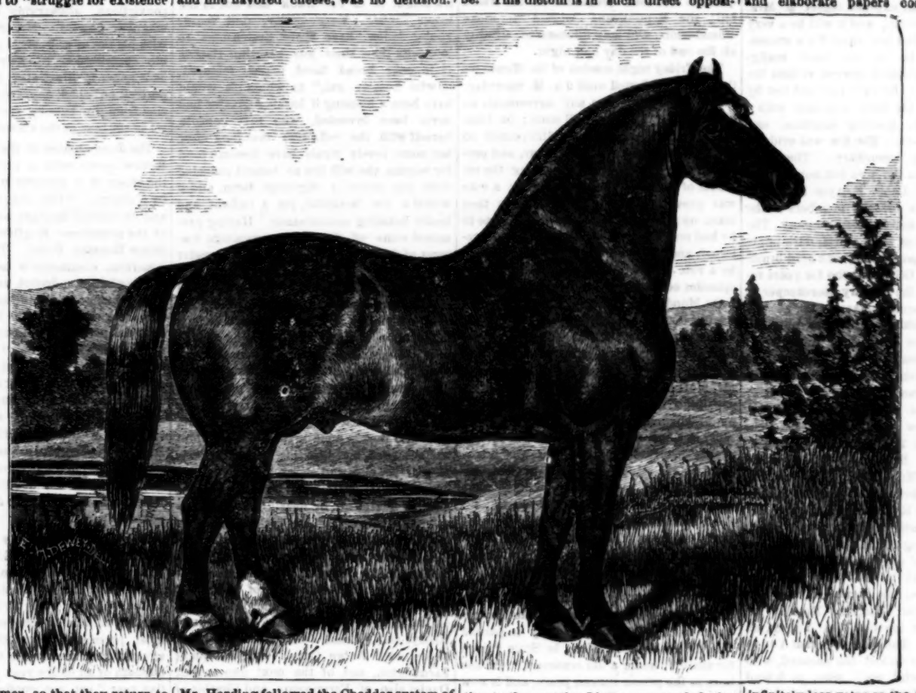
Notes.

The indications are that the price of wool will be no higher than last year, and it is likely to be somewhat less. One of the reasons, and perhaps the principal one, is found in the necessity for economy among consumers. The depressed times compel many, especially among the laboring classes, to wear out their old clothes. While the producers are getting low prices for their wool, manufacturers are getting still lower in proportion for their goods, and many have been obliged to suspend. This has been the tendency during the past three years, and so far as wool is concerned, we may not have touched the bottom of low prices. Every one will understand that there must be a certain ratio between the price of wool and that of woolen goods, and the demand for the latter must regulate the price of both. We hope the price may not vary much from that of last year, but whatever variation there is, we believe must be in a downward direction.

The Western railroads have lost heavily in consequence of the embargo on United States cattle from that section. It is said that the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has lost at the rate of $30,000 per day from this cause alone.

The annual meeting of the American Pomological Association, as already stated, will be held in Rochester, N. Y., beginning on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, at ten o'clock, A. M., and continuing four days. Besides the regular routine business, papers will be read by Prof. Geo. L. Goodale of Harvard University; William Saunders, Washington, D. C.; Prof. William J. Beal, Agricultural College Lansing, Mich.; Dr. John A. Warder, President Ohio Horticultural Society; Rev. Robert Burnett, President Ontario Fruit Growers' Association; Prof. William R. Lazenby Cornell University; P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; Isidor Bush, Bushberg, Mo.; P. T. Quinn, Newark, N. J.; William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Penn.

An exchange wisely says that "It is a penny wise and pound foolish policy to commence to raise calves by giving them a large quantity of milk, giving them a good start, and then turning them into an old worn out pasture to "struggle for existence through the summer, so that they return to the barn in the fall mere skeletons. In such cases there are usually more or less deaths in the animal family before the winter is over.



In the appendix to the Massachusetts Agricultural Report for the year 1870-1, page 135, in the apple report from Higham, is the following: "The committee were pleased to see a dish of fine Washingtons. This apple is large, attractive in appearance, with a rich sub-acid flavor, and succeeds the Gravenstein, which indeed it somewhat resembles. Its success in this locality, the future must determine."

Acknowledgments.

We are indebted to the National Department of Agriculture for a copy of Special Report No. 13, upon the condition of crops and live stock. Winter grain is everywhere promising, although the indications now are that wheat will be about 2 per cent below the average. The area of rye has fallen off about 4 per cent from last year and is about the same per cent below the average. Cattle in the New England States are reported "fair to good," and a similar report is made for the Middle States. In the South Atlantic States about 30 per cent of the cattle are reported poor and the balance "fair to good." In the Gulf States 50 per cent of the cattle are reported as coming out of winter quarters in poor condition. In the South and West great destruction is reported among swine from epidemic epozootic.

The Poultry Monthly for June is at hand and contains a good variety of matter pertaining to this important interest. It has cuts of Houdans, Silver and Gold Sebrights, Pigeons, and of Mr. Wellington's model poultry house. It is published by the Ferris Publishing Company at Albany, N. Y. Price $1.00 per year.

The June number of the American Naturalist contains an article by Prof. Hart on the Brazilian Sandstone; an article on the Morphology of the Semicircular Canals; Texas in its Geognostic and Agricultural Aspects, besides several other articles and the usual departments. Published by McCalla & Stavely, Philadelphia.

The last volume of the American Health Primers is entitled "Hearing and How to Keep It," by Dr. Charles H. Barnett. This series of books is written from an American standpoint and with special reference to climate, architecture, legislation and modes of living, in all which we differ materially from other nations. The subject of the one before us is an important one, and is treated in an able and scientific manner. The series is published by Lindsey & Blakinster, the well known publishers of standard medical works, Philadelphia, Penn.

From Macmillan & Company, New York, we have received Dickens' Dictionary of London for the year 1879, a 16mo volume giving a vast amount of information concerning the great metropolis.

Development of Acid in the Curd.

A paper read before the Maine Dairymen's Association at the late meeting in Winthrop, by Mr. McAdam of New York.

"Is the development of acid in the curd, essential in the production of fine American cheese?" This question twenty-five years ago would have implied, that the questioner did not know much about cheese-making. For at that time, cheese-makers believed (as Dr. Voelcker does now) that the fresher milk is, the less its natural condition has been disturbed, the sweeter the state of the curd and whey is preserved, throughout the process of cheese-making, the finer will be the flavor of the cheese. At that time few cheese-makers were aware of the effect produced upon the quality of cheese, from allowing acid to become developed in the curd before being salted, and such a change was strictly guarded against; the separation of the whey from the curd while both were perfectly sweet was the object aimed at. Further, it is quite true, that even now many fine, high-priced cheese are annually made by the Cheshire, Leicestershire and other methods without any endeavor to develop acid, in either curd or whey. For twelve years I made cheese carrying into practice these views. But in my search after better methods, in order to enhance the value of our dairy products, I was led to visit the late Mr. Harding of Somersetshire, England, who was justly reckoned in the front rank of cheese-makers. And in conversation with him, he remarked that for several years he had observed, that his cheese when made from curd which had a slight change to acid were the closest-textured and finest-flavored cheese in his dairy, and that to some extent he had endeavored to promote this change in all his cheese, sometimes even using a little sour whey stirred into the milk before it was set, to facilitate the change. I felt rather skeptical as to this development of acid; but the superior quality of his cheese induced me to observe more closely the state of my own curd, when ready for salting, and by noting down the state of the curd, and labeling my cheese, I was enabled to make comparisons when the cheese were cured, and these tests forced me to the conclusion that Mr. Harding's practice was right and that the idea of allowing an acid to develop in the curd, in order to produce a really sweet and fine flavored cheese, was no delusion.

Mr. Harding followed the Cheddar system of cheese-making. And here I will briefly explain what that really means, as there is a considerable degree of misconception abroad (even among the learned) about it. "The Cheddar principle is simply the application of heat after coagulation, to aid in the separation of the whey from the curd." No other of the English or American methods applies heat in the process of separating the whey, and the practices of grinding, running the whey partly off, or allowing the curd to pack, are all practices common to other methods. Thus you will perceive, that the American is essentially the Cheddar system. As soon as I was convinced of the beneficial effects, from allowing the acid to develop in the curd, I was met with the difficulty of ascertaining when the change had proceeded far enough, and as no acid meter was to be had, I applied to Prof. Christison of Edinburgh, but the only acid test I received from him, was litmus paper, which would not indicate the degrees of acidity as we required it, so we had to invent and carry in our minds a scale to go by calling a distinctly perceptible acid, 1°, a shade more acid 2°, a shade more 3°, and a maximum 4°, that being the point beyond which would produce sour cheese; and cheese-makers will recognize this as the degree of acid which will cause cheese to leak a little the first or second day in the dry room and yet not be sour cheese. I have stated that heat is applied to the curd after coagulation, only under the Cheddar system, when it is usually brought up from 96° to 100°, and this high temperature not only facilitates the change towards acidity, but necessitates it, for curd at a temperature of 85° to 95°, when ready for salting, is in a very different condition from curd at 65° to 75°. In the former case acid is desirable to solidify the curd, which the cooking process has rendered so elastic and springy, while with the latter coagulated at from 76° to 78°, and reduced during the process of separating the whey to 70° or under, the development of acid is not desirable.

And when milk is sweet, pure and in perfect condition, and the cheese are to be kept in a temperature of 70° or under, a less degree of acidity will suffice. But when tainted milk has to be converted into cheese, a stronger degree of acid is necessary, and when the taint is very strong in the milk and a floating curd is looked for in the vista, the maximum degree of acidity requires to be developed. It is well known that taints in milk produce a spongy, porous curd, and that a strong development of acid, will overcome and to a great extent restore the flavor and solidity of the cheese, and a keen perception combined with vigilance is necessary to defeat this enemy. English cheese-makers do not have this enemy to fight, consequently they are not skilled in the tactics for vanquishing it, the condition of their milk not requiring them to develop so much acid. What I have stated will show that in England the knowledge of the benefit to cheese from it, is not 25 years old, and judging from the appearance of American cheese then and for some time afterwards, their generally porus texture, together with the incredulity manifested in the first convention held in Utica, when the development of acid was recommended by Mr. Powell, who had returned from England. I think it goes to show that whenever American cheese had previously been benefitted by acid, it must have been from accident and not from design. But now almost every maker is aware of its importance, and it is not too much to assert that success depends more upon ability to perceive and act skillfully upon accurate perception in this particular, than upon any other point in the process of manufacturing cheese. And further, in general practice, it has been so clearly demonstrated, when acid is not developed, that cheese kept in an ordinary curing room will be weak in body, porous in texture, lacking the desirable solidity, will sooner lose its flavor and will neither be so suitable for shipping, so valuable in the market, or so palatable as food. In arriving at these conclusions we have not been pursuing a theory or groping in the dark. We have had ample opportunities in our factories for making practical and reliable experiments by noting changes and peculiarities, and comparing results.

We accept the skill of the buyer as the criterion which indicates to us the standard of quality which we ought to produce, and in practice we assimilate as nearly as circumstances will permit, to those conditions and operations which are known to produce the qualities demanded. Practical experience, reflection and common sense are the text books which must rule and guide the operations of successful factory managers. To illustrate the imperative necessity of allowing a proper development of acid in the curd, I will relate what happened last July. A London expert in my company visited upwards of thirty cheese factories. He took notes of the various qualities found in the factories, and very clearly pointed out the merits and defects in the cheese, which we examined, stating without hesitation where and what the faults were, and at the conclusion, when he made up his list, he told me that only twelve of these factories would suit the London trade; and naming them said, do not purchase any of the others for me. And to confirm my views, I may state that every maker in these twelve factories recognized the development of acid, as the sheet anchor of their success, while they are equally united in their wish and endeavor to have their milk pure, sweet, and in proper condition, and all the cream retained in its full purity and sweetness, when set to coagulate, so that their cheese may be mild, rich and solid. Much of what I have stated may be deemed superfluous, as it is well known. I am glad that it is so. For Dr. Voelcker, the learned chemist of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, has lately published an address wherein he states in positive terms, which I have quoted in the beginning of this paper, that the sweeter the whey is at the conclusion of the process, the finer the quality of the cheese will be. This dictum is in such direct opposition to the practice I have commended, that if his assertions are true, we can not too soon fall back to the "old system," and make up our milk, twice a day as soon as it is taken from the cows, after the discarded Dunton method. Dr. Voelcker further asserts that allowing the acid to develop in the whey or curd is "merely an old habit." But from what I have stated, and from the personal knowledge of many in this meeting, it is known to be of quite recent origin: it was gradually adopted after it had been satisfactorily proved to be a benefit. He further says, that the whey, from the curd which made very fine English Cheddar cheese, was perfectly "neutral" because it would not turn litmus paper. That does not prove acid was not present, or that a practiced taste could not have detected it, nor that the hot-iron test would not have demonstrated it. And this condition called neutral by chemists is certainly the condition which cheese-makers call changing, that is approaching to sourness. Now in the usual routine of English Cheddar cheese making, if the whey is neutral when the curd is taken from the vat it will certainly have developed 1 or 2 degs. of acid before it is ready for salting: because in the routine of their process the curd when taken from the vat, is put into a sink or cooler, split thin, and spread out to cool, turned over several times, then is packed into a box or hoop, and put into press for some time, then taken out and ground, all before it is salted, thus allowing time for acid to develop. And, bear in mind, that when sweetness is not perceptible in the whey, the neutral condition has been reached when an increasing progress of change proceeds until it is really sour, unless arrested by salting. Again Voelcker says: "If it were practically possible, under all circumstances, to make cheese without the whey turning in the least acid, the quality of the cheese would be all the better for it, for acid is not required in the separation of the curd from the milk, (whey I presume he means), and it certainly does not improve the taste of the cheese." This may appear all very sound to theorists; but in practice it is found otherwise. Acid certainly aids in the separation of the whey; not only makes the cheese closer in texture, but enables it to remain solid in the high temperature of the cheese room, or on a voyage; thereby improving its taste also. About 20 years ago I was called to a gentleman's house in Derbyshire, England, where there was trouble in the dairy; the cheese had been made up sweet, were leaking on the shelves, and the gentleman was dissatisfied with them. In a few days I set things agoing in a satisfactory manner, and the farm bailiff, a shrewd old bachelor, took great interest in the doings, asking many questions, but making few remarks, at last being pleased with the better aspect of things; after looking around one day, he came up to me and exclaimed:

"It is this ere acidity as makes the whey fly." And I think the old bailiff had a clearer perception of the situation than some of the learned professors have; and it is no more strange that a degree of acidity is necessary in the production of fine cheese by the Cheddar process, than it is that acid is required in milk or cream, before a fine keeping quality of butter can be made. I have referred to misconceptions that exist even among the learned. I then alluded to Professor Arnold's statement in his paper upon dairy products, at the centennial, where he designates the essential point of the Cheddar process to be "the early drawing off of the whey, and he says it is one which our dairymen must adopt, if they would have the richest and cleanest flavored cheese." For a long time I have drawn the whey early, when it was best to do so, and allowed the curd to pack and ground it. But Prof. Arnolds' deductions as to this being the cause of making cheese richer or cleaner-flavored are fallacious. Because leaving the whey on, merely hastens the change by conserving the heat, and running it off early retards it. But such trifling variations in manipulation do not effect the principal of the system, nor yet the quality of the cheese; for many of the very finest cheese are made by keeping the whey all on until ready for dipping. Moreover the whey is not the first part of the mass to become perceptibly acid, the whey on the surface of the vat is often sweet, when whey expressed from a handful of curd taken from the bottom is distinctly acid. This shows to me that the acid is developed first in the curd, and, further, that the cream, probaly, is the source of it, as well as the nucleus of taint. The object attained by running off the whey early, is to enable the maker to judge with accuracy the degree of change, as it unfolds itself, and to have it more completely under control. Again, Prof. Arnold says the temperature of a cheese room should be made to accord with the amount of fat the cheese contains. I agree with him so far; but when he says the more fat the cooler the room may be, he betrays a lack of practical knowledge quite wonderful in a teacher. In 1876 I went into one of the largest and finest factories in Oneida county, where above thirty cheese are made daily. Sundays, milk was skimed, and made into butter and cheese. The skim cheese puffed up so that they would scarcely lie on the shelves, whilst the fat full cream cheese were all beautifully level in the same room. The pernicious effect of this teaching by such an authority, is decidely injurious, and shows that collated practices are not a safe foundation to build even theories upon. I do not propose to give scientific reasons for every practice I here commend, or define the causes which produce these effects. I leave that to those who, while professing to be guided by the light of science, cavil and sneer at experience, forgetting that when these are opposed we must adhere to experience, and let such science go. And although Prof. Arnold has hastened to support the assertions of Voelcker, we can not accept them as correct. For although these gentlemen have made many experiments, collated and written many elaborate papers on diary subjects, I must respectfully say that all their experiments and elaborate papers combined are of infinitely less value to the practical cheese-maker than is a clear and intelligent perception of the use of acid, its development and application in cheese-making, and if the experiments and deductions therefrom conflict with our clearly demonstrated practice, we must be pardoned for believing that such chemistry is but a blind man's guess and such science no better than a nursery tale, and that the blind are the safest examples to follow, because they never advance one step without at first making sure of their footing. While discarding every suggestion which tends to lead off the safe track or backwards, let cheese-makers press forward in the path of improvement, for there is still a wide margin between the finest English and American cheese. Let them aim at lessening that margin, by urging their patrons to co-operate with them, by furnishing pure, sweet and rich milk, for without them co-operation in these essentials the care and skill of the best makers will be frustrated, and the production of the finest quality be indefinately postponed. If this association could awaken farmers to inquire in earnest "what lack I yet?" and induce them to rub out their sins of omision, I am sanguine that the spirit of emulation among cheese-makers would educate them in a few more years, to send here their cheese factories such quality as would be equalled by few and excelled by none in the markets of the world.

For the Maine Farmer.

Delicious Strawberries.

How the Greatest Enjoyment may be Obtained from the Strawberry Garden.

It is a very natural feeling that we all have, to try and obtain all the pleasure possible in whatever agreeable pursuits or recreation we may be engaged in. And yet there are very many persons, who having this same inclination to obtain pleasure among the fruits, are led, through ignorance, to limit themselves to about one fourth of the enjoyment that they might derive by taking a somewhat different course. They have perhaps done very well as far as they have gone, and we will say have selected one of the best varieties of strawberries—such as the "Monarch of the West" for instance—and have succeeded in getting many fine berries from their plants. But as yet they stand only on the threshold of the strawberry paradise, though they probably imagine that they have gone about as far into its beautiful precincts as it is possible for man to go. However here lies their mistake. The one variety that they have selected succeeded finely with them, but only furnishes them with fruit for about ten days or two weeks, or possibly even three weeks. Unknowingly they are cutting off their pleasure at least one half or two thirds in thus limiting themselves to one or two varieties that ripen all at once, as by the exertion of a very little thought in selecting some earlier and later varieties the length of the strawberry season may be fully doubled.

Last year upon my grounds some of the very earliest kinds were ripe as early as May 26th, while many fine berries from the later sorts were picked even as late as July 6th, thus extending the season over a period of six weeks. At this time I will limit myself to describing only the later varieties, as many of the earlier kinds have already been described.

Glendale—This is a new variety that is attracting considerable attention at present. There are a number of other kinds that I could name that furnish larger berries, but yet the Glendale has a number of qualities, beside its late habits of ripening, that will probably render it a favorite. However the reader should remember that though it may do finely with me, yet that does not prove that it will succeed everywhere. The safest way even in selecting a variety to ripen late in the season, is to make a trial of two or more late kinds that the most desirable may be obtained. The plants of the Glendale are unusually strong and vigorous growers, and furnish large crops of good sized berries.

Centennial Favorite—This is a beautiful bright red berry of unusually fine flavor. A correspondent who has tried many of the varieties from my grounds, writes, "that he is better pleased with this than with any other variety he has, as besides its fine flavor, the fruit averages large and is very abundant." The berries continue to ripen until quite late.

Wilding Seedling is a new late variety of promise. The plants are of strong and healthy growth, with dark thick foliage. Many of the specimens of fruit are of quite good size.

Pioneer, President Lincoln, Crystal City and Russell's Advance are a few of the larger varieties that ripen from very early to moderately early in the season.

There are a number of different methods employed for growing large strawberries, some persons prepairing the ground in one way, and others in another, and an equal variety in the distances for planting. The following directions are perhaps as simple as any, and will lead to good success in obtaining large berries. When the ground has been well enriched by placing from two to four wheelbarrow loads of well rotted manure upon every square rod of ground, it should then be carefully and deeply spaded or ploughed. Make the rows either two or three feet apart, though the latter distance is usually the best, and should be selected if to be cultivated by horse power. This year as the season is so late, much of the planting may be performed during the first weeks in May. Even in ordinary seasons I have mailed plants to customers with success up to the 15th of the month, and this year as the growth of plants has been so much retarded, there will be less risk than usual. After setting out the plants twelve or fifteen inches apart in the rows, they should be hoed or cultivated sufficiently often to keep down the weeds. Cut off all runners frequently, that the full strength of the plants may go toward the forming of fruit buds. Larger berries and fruit in greater abundance will thus be obtained.

B. H. HAINES.

Sangerties-on-Hudson, N. Y.

For the Maine Farmer.

Southern Aroostook.

Mr. Buswell's advertisement in the FARMER of a real estate agency located at Houlton, supplies a want which has been felt by many persons resident in the lower part of the county. Contrary to the supposition of some persons, there is a great tract of land included in Aroostook county, south of Presque Isle and the tributaries of the Aroostook River. Now that the State lands are all taken up, and emigrants must buy their land of proprietors, there is no longer the inducements of farmers without money to lead so many up to the northern limits of the State. There is no intention on the part of any one to disparage the claims of the Aroostook Valley, and not a word too much has ever been said about it. But for well-to-do farmers and men of limited means, there are great and obvious advantages to be derived from a location in or about the town of Houlton. First, geologically speaking, the characteristic Aroostook soil is found here; for the limestone slate rock underlies all the water shed of the St. John River in its upper valley. The change in the rock and the consequent vegetation is very noticeable to every traveller who has come this way. As soon as the flow of water turns north and eastward, a new world has been entered upon. This change occurs in the towns of Amity, Linneus and Oakfield. A glance at the map will show the belt of land belonging to the St. John system, and we may say that the first two ranges W. E. L. S., form Amity and Linneus to Bridgewater and Blaine, with Houlton for a business centre and distributing point, present all the advantages of our county, now that land must be bought, with none of the drawbacks of remoteness, or circuitous communication. The other ranges comprise large tracts of good setting land though not on the St. John waters, and in Dyer Brook, Island Falls, etc., there are now good farmers and farms, with room for more.

Secondly, the fact of the increasing wealth and business prosperity of Houlton, is one not to be lightly passed over by those thinking of locating anew in this part of the State. We have all the railway communication we need ask for, for it is but eighty miles—almost as the crow flies—to tide water, to "the world's highway" of commerce and opulence.

The establishment of the two great tanneries, the large raw and shingle mills, together with the grist and plaster mills, present a combination of favoring circumstances not elsewhere found. The constant quotation of "Houlton" potatoes in the Boston market, and the great warehouses about the depot, show the quality of that crop and the present amount of business done. It is stated upon competent authority that 1,000,000 of shingles will be shipped at our depot this year, all manufactured within a radius of eight miles from that point.

For men of families who look to the proper rearing of the children, we can offer in this vicinity educational facilities which compare favorably with inland towns of the State, and opportunities for religious instruction which are not surpassed any where, and necessarily much in advance of the new settlements. Briefly, then, we would say to all whose steps are tending this way, stop awhile in Houlton, call on Mr. Buswell, and learn the particulars of this part of the county before going further.

B.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes and Queries.

BRADLEY'S PHOSPHATE THE BEST. I have used several kinds of Fertilizers, and am prepared to say Bradley's Phosphate has done the best for me. I have experimented with it on the same piece of land with other brands, and could always see a marked difference, both at growing and at harvest, in favor of Bradley's, therefore conclude that is the best for me to use.

Monmouth, Me. C. H. BERRY.

M. A. J. Blake had dropped on his farm on the tenth day February, a lamb that when sold May 10th, being three months old, weighed seventy-two pounds.

North Winterport.

Will some one please inform me through the FARMER, where I can get the potato called the "Beauty of Hebron?"

Tremont, Me. J. H. EATON.

Will some of your readers inform me if they have ever known injury done to pigs from feeding raw parsnips? In connection with this inquiry, I would state that a fine sow gave birth to a litter of eighteen pigs, all strong and healthy; by the carelessness of the mother they were reduced to eleven; these soon became weak and sickly and five of them died. On removing the rest from the mother, they all became healthy again; nothing was fed to the sow that could possibly affect the pigs unless it was scraps of raw parsnips. G. M. P.

St. Stephen, N. B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. For once I have got what I sought for. The papers of Prof. Jordan on "The Relation of Feed and Manure," are full, comprehensive and exhaustive. To any individual that buys $20 worth of cattle feed in a year they are well worth a subscription to the FARMER. I had endeavored to get the matter brought out through two other papers without effect, and after asking through the old MAINE FARMER and getting the very intelligent response which I did, the season had so far advanced that with the most of farmers the subject was of little present importance. I hope when I find the leisure, to draw some inferences, and impress some lessons from the facts set forth by the learned gentleman; but at present I only take my pen to ask all farmers to carefully preserve the numbers of May 31 and 10th for reference when we come to buy feed for another autumn and winter. I wish in my own behalf and in behalf of the farmers of Maine to cordially and heartily thank Prof. Jordan for his ready, carefully written and elaborate response to my humble inquiries.

West Mt. Vernon Me. D. H. THING.

I saw an item in your paper May 17th, (headed Notes and Queries), by Mrs. C. L Whitten, Burnham, Me., wishing to know where she could learn the trade of manufacturing the common palm-leaf hat for men and boys. I can teach her to braid a hat whole, in one compact body, or braid straw fashion and sew together. I think she would have to get some merchant in her town to purchase her leaf in Boston; do not think she can buy short of there.

MRS. NANCY P. GARDNER.

West Sumner, Me.

C. E. Collins, East Vassalboro, has twenty-six rugged sheep from which he raised thirty-seven lambs in 1878, sold for $190.25, wool $40; total income $100.25. This season he has sold from his twenty-six ewes, thirty-eight lambs at $2.35 each is $127.30. A large income from so small a flock; but liberal feeding and careful attention pays.

Woman's Department.

For the Woman's Department.

The Bright Side.

After I saw my first article in the Woman's Department, in the paper of March 29, I was encouraged to try again sometime. I think there are far too many people in the world, who seem inclined to look on the dark side, instead of the bright side of life. We should be much happier if we would learn to make the best of everything. I do not believe in the "blues" and "long faces." There are individuals, more especially men, who worry and fret about the weather, and with dejected countenances, talk of coming evil, in the form of long droughts, blighted crops and danger of becoming paupers. I never could perceive the benefit of doing thus; it will not make the least change in events, and I really, think it is very wrong. Can we not trust the kind heavenly Father who careth for the little sparrows, for temporal blessings we need? Certainly, he cares for us, and knows all of our needs far better than we do ourselves. Some may think their lot very hard—no one else has so many "trials and troubles" as they do; this is wrong, as it is probable that each one will have his share of trouble before "ends life's transient dream;" yet we should not make our lives unhappy by thinking and talking of coming sorrow, or of some fearful calamity that may possibly befall us at some future time; it would be better to remember "as my days my strength shall be." Sometime the way before us may seem dark as midnight, and "sorrows like sea-billows roll," still we should remember there is "Light after darkness." I think it is the best way to enjoy life as we pass along through the world, and "take a little comfort every day;" The time we waste in worrying and fretting is gone forever. It is true at times, the sky may seem dark and threatening; but it is a bright thought "Behind the clouds the sun is still shining." I think often of these lines:

"Do not look at life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow;
So each day begin again."

The dear old FARMER has been a constant visitor at our house for many years, my father having subscribed for it in the year 1849, and taken it the most of the time since. The Woman's Department is especially interesting to me, and I wish some kind lady friend would write a piece for the benefit of the girls; the most of the articles seem to be for those who are older I should be happy to see a letter from one, whose experience has been so much more in life, than girls not out of their teens. A READER.

Kingfield.

For the Woman's Department.

Hints to Young Housekeepers.

As my first letter appeared in the Woman's Department instead of the editor's waste basket, I feel encouraged to try again. Hoping to amuse some one if I cannot instruct them, I wish to give a few hints to young housekeepers. I suppose it is better for all housekeepers to study economy, but it is actually necessary for those who have married young farmers who have not the means of paying for their farms when purchased. Every farmer knows it is very hard now paying for a farm with what can be raised on it and supporting a family. We must reduce our expenditures so as not to exceed our income, beside what must be paid in for the farm each year. By a little study, young sisters, you can help a great deal, and that too without depriving yourselves of every comfort. It is an old saying and a true one, "that a wife can throw more out of the window than her husband can bring in at the door;" but there is a great difference between true economy and stinginess, which causes people to starve their stomachs and freeze their backs when they are able to do better. I have seen some women who did not seem to know what to do with the crumbs left over from a meal. I once saw a lady take a large plate of nice biscuit and put them in a barrel of swill. I asked her why she did that; she said "because her folks would not eat them after they were cold." Now I will tell you what I do with my crumbs. I save them all, whether they are made from wheat flour or corn meal; fill the dish about half full of good milk, put in sliced apple and bread crumbs and sweeten and spice to taste, add a pinch of salt, an egg makes it nice, but it is good without, and if anyone does not have apple it is good without; for corn bread crumbs I often take sweet apples. Another good way is by making Quaker pudding; take cold bread and slice it quite thin, have the dish well greased, butter the bread and dip in milk, have about one pint of milk, and place in the bottom of the dish butter side up; where the pieces do not fit together fill in with crumbs; put in a layer of fruit or berries or rhubarb, and then another of bread, and so on, place the last layer of bread butter side down, sweeten and spice to taste; pour in the rest of the milk; bake about two hours; it will be eaten with a relish. MELISSA.

Kingfield.

For the Woman's Department.

My Thoughts.

What are we placed here on this earth for? Is it to dole away our existence in the common things of life. Is there no higher aim? Has not every one a longing imparted within her for something higher, nobler and purer? Whatever work we are called to in life, let us put our whole soul into it, no matter how humble it may be, do not let it drag us down. The world sadly needs men and women that simply do right, not from any fear of man but from a purer motive, namely, love to God and a desire to help their fellow creatures. There are many whom we meet in life who are going the downward road; having done one bad deed they are thrust out from society, to these an earnest, encouraging word may help them back to the path of rectitude and right. Let us then go through life with a purpose to make others happy, and if this be our aim we shall be happy and blest. LILA B.

For the Woman's Department.

To Ln.

I read with interest the Woman's Department; I am much interested in Ln's letter this week. I like the report of her family; her little girl taking music lessons at ten, and feeding lambs, and her boys lending a helping hand to mother, and do not swear nor use tobacco. Go on, Ln, training your boys (or family) in the way you have commenced. I should be very glad to have my

Maine Farmer.

Augusta May 31, 1879.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE, OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Postage Free to all Subscribers.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post-office direction or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers the printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Cumberland county during June.

S. N. TABER will call upon our subscribers in York county during June.

MR. J. P. CLARK, our Agent, will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island during June

The Darien Ship Canal.

The success of the Suez ship canal has not only made it possible but is an assurance that a ship canal will be completed across the Isthmus of Darien, realizing the dream of centuries, by connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Attention is again called to this subject by an international conference now in session in Paris, which has been assembled under the auspices and is presided over by M. Lesseps, the celebrated projector and constructor of the successful ship canal through the Isthmus of Suez, having for its object a discussion of all the various inter-oceanic projects and to decide upon the most practical route of building a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, across the narrow neck of land which connects North and South America, called the Isthmus of Darien.

This project was first proposed more than three hundred and fifty years ago by that celebrated conqueror of Mexico, Fernando Cortez, who acquired large estates on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec with a view to the construction of a canal, and in 1520 he proposed the measure, with great confidence that it would be accomplished, to the Spanish Government. From that day until the present hour there has always been a fascination attending this little neck of land which unites two continents and divides two oceans. In the widest part of this strip of land the distance from sea to sea is only one hundred and twenty miles and at its narrowest point only thirty miles. This short cut would have been accomplished three centuries ago but for the high range of mountains which traverses the whole length of the Isthmus and which has proved until engineering had reached its present stage of perfection, an insurmountable barrier. Now such have been the progress of science and the grand and magnificent achievements of engineering, that no mountain however high, or range however long becomes impassable or impenetrable; distance is annihilated and valleys and mountains are alike made to serve the passage of the scientist or the traveller.

Several different routes, across the Isthmus have been at various times surveyed by different bodies of engineers, each plan having its adherents and the present Congress is to decide after the submission of every plan, which is the most feasible. Among the plans proposed is one submitted by the distinguished American engineer Commodore Selfridge, of the United States Navy, who is enthusiastically championing his plan in this international Congress and the probabilities are that it will be adopted. His route is within the United States of Columbia, South America, just south of the isthmus, leaving the Atlantic at the Gulf of Urabo, ascending the Atrato river, thence crossing to the Napipi river, descending to the Pacific through the Doquado, requiring in its construction the building of twenty-two locks, taking twelve years to complete the work and demanding the expenditure of one hundred millions of dollars.

Seven lines for the proposed canal have been surveyed, four having their entrance on the Atlantic side into the Gulf of Darien, one into the bay of San Blas, one into Navy Bay and the seventh into the Caribbean Sea. By the first six of these routes ships would enter the Bay of Panama, and the seventh the Pacific ocean direct. This last route is known as the Nicaraguan route, and it leaves the Atlantic at Greytown and traverses Nicaragua and Costa Rica, ascending the river San Juan to Lake Nicaragua, thence dropping by a series of locks and the river Rio Grande into the Pacific ocean. The total distance of this route is 292 miles of which 195 will be canal and the rest by lake and rivers. This route, it is estimated, can be built in ten years, requiring the construction of twenty-one locks and the paying out of one hundred and five millions of dollars. This latter route is strongly urged upon the Congress by Rear-Admiral Ammen and Engineer Menocal, both of the United States Navy, and it is believed that it will be selected by the Congress if the Selfridge plan is not preferred.

It is now only a question of time when the two oceans will be united, for the commerce of the world demands this union. We of the United States have less interest in the solution of this problem, than we had before the construction of the Pacific Railroad, yet this route must be of incalculable commercial value to us. M. Lesseps asserts sanguinely that as soon as this Congress agrees upon the most practical route the needful money to carry to completion this great work will be at once raised. We look confidently to the completion of this vast and grand undertaking which will give a shorter route to Eastern Asia and thus solve the problem that Columbus undertook to settle when he sailed from Palos in 1492. The deliberations of this Congress will be closely watched by every nation engaged in ocean navigation and commerce, and although the chronicles of great achievements are many, yet honor and fame and glory will be given to the brain which carries to its completion this highway of the world.

William Lloyd Garrison.

This remarkable man, whose death occurred at the house of his daughter in New York city, on Sunday last, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 12th, 1804, and was therefore in his 75th year. His parents were natives of the Province of New Brunswick. His father, Abijah Garrison, was a master of a vessel engaged in the West India trade; he was a man of many interesting traits of character, but he early became a victim to the use of liquor, and his wife with a family of little children was compelled to leave him. His mother was descended from English stock and is spoken of as a remarkable woman, who at the age of 18, in obedience to the promptings of her own heart and mind, separated from the English Church and connected herself with the Baptist denomination, for which act she was discarded by her parents. After her separation from her husband, she was driven by poverty to the profession of nurse.

In 1815 while Garrison was with his mother in Baltimore, he supported himself by his own labor, and although only eleven years of age, he watched with great interest the practical workings of slavery. He was apprenticed as a printer in the Newburyport *Herald* office when fourteen years of age, having previously given up a cabinet maker's situation. He began to write for the *Herald* when only 17 years old, and temporarily edited the paper at the age of 20. In 1826 he became the proprietor and editor of a journal in his native town called the *Free Press*, but it did not prove a financial success. He subsequently worked as a journeyman at his trade in Boston, and in 1827 he became the editor of the *National Philanthropist* in Boston, the first journal ever established to advocate the cause of total abstinence. In 1828 he became the editor of the Bennington, Vt., *Journal of the Times*, and in 1829 he went to Baltimore and assumed the editorship of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, in company with Benjamin Lundy.

While connected with this paper, the ship Francis, owned by Francis Todd of Newburyport, having taken a cargo of slaves from Baltimore to Louisiana, Mr. Garrison denounced the act as a "domestic piracy" and declared his purpose to cover "with thick infamy" all those implicated therein. He was indicted and convicted of a "gross and malicious libel," and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of court. He was unable to discharge the judgment and was committed to jail, where he remained forty-nine days, when Arthur Tappan, a merchant of New York city, paid the fine and costs, and Mr. Garrison was released, to return to Boston and on the 1st of January, 1831, started the ever historic *Liberator*, which had for its motto, "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind." In 1832 he organized with eleven others the New England Anti Slavery Society, and during this year he went to England as the agent of this society. In 1834 he succeeded in inducing Mr. George Thompson of England to come to the United States as an anti-slavery lecturer.

In 1835 a meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Boston was riotously broken up and Mr. Garrison who had been announced as one of the speakers was only preserved from ill treatment by being consigned to the public jail on the nominal charge of disturbing the peace. He was released the next day and sent into the country for safety, having left this inscription upon his cell: "William Lloyd Garrison was put into this cell on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 21, 1835, to save him from the violence of an influential and respectable mob, who sought to destroy him for preaching the abominable and dangerous doctrine that all men are created equal and that all oppression is odious in the sight of God." In 1840 he was a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention held in London, but he refused to take his seat because the female delegates from the United States were excluded. He was chosen president of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1843, and held that position until in 1865, when slavery having been abolished he resigned believing the time had come for the dissolution of the society. He was always opposed to the formation of a political party by the abolitionists, and when the constitutional amendment was adopted prohibiting slavery, his paper, the *Liberator*, which had been for thirty-five years urging from a moral standpoint the abolition of slavery, discontinued, having accomplished its object. Soon after the close of the war a large number of eminent citizens presented Mr. Garrison with a purse of $30,000 as a slight token of their appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the oppressed. In 1846 and again in 1867 he made his third and fourth trips to Europe and was received with great consideration by the most distinguished men of the countries he visited. He married early in life Helen Eliza Benson, who died in 1876, and by whom he had several children.

He was a grand man; he possessed the gentler qualities of nature, which found full scope in his domestic life; he was noble, generous, philanthropic. He braved obloquy, defied public opinion, endured poverty for the integrity of his opinions, and lived to see the principles he cherished and advocated adopted by his country. He won the respect and admiration of those who differed with him, by the purity of his life and the steadfastness of his devotion to universal liberty. His life was filled with scenes of struggle, of triumph and glory and his characteristics were so grand and strongly marked that he stood pre-eminent among his fellow men as Mount Washington, imperial, stands in its statelinness towering above its companion peaks Of him it can be truly said that the world is better because he lived and his death will be more sincerely mourned than the death of any public man since the decease of Abraham Lincoln.

MEMORIAL DAY. The observance of the 30th of May as a memorial day to decorate with appropriate ceremonies the graves of the fallen heroes of the late war, has become national in its custom, and each returning anniversary serves to keep fresh in the minds of the people, a full knowledge and appreciation of the heroic efforts of those who gave their lives in defence of a nation's honor. Whatever we may say of others, the devotion and patriotism of those who lost their lives in the struggle are beyond question. It is well that their comrades, assisted by the untold numbers who mourn the loss of friends and relatives, should strew the grassy mounds and cover the headstones of soldiers' graves with flowers—the symbol alike of joy and mourning—joy for the heroism and manliness that crowned their lives and grief that it was necessary for them to make the sacrifice. Let us all remember that each grave tells the story of struggle and privation in the army, of discouragement and anguish at home, and that the survivors of the war and their children and their children's children will with pride and affection recount the story of their fathers' and their grandsires' glorious triumph. It is well to set apart one day in the year in which all the people may withdraw from the toils and sorrows and struggles of this world's cares and vain ambitions and reverently visit the graves of our brave defenders, and recall the dark days, the broken homes, the private grief, the public despair and learn the lesson these graves so eloquently teach.

Augusta, in company with all the cities and towns throughout the north and west will appropriately observe this day. Here the memorial services, preliminary to Decoration Day, were held Sunday evening in South Parish Church; the sermon was an able discourse by Rev. Geo. W. Whitney, pastor of the Universalist church and the various pastors of the city assisted in the service. Gen. Selden Connor has been appointed President of the day, and Commander Gallagher of Seth Williams Post, No. 13, G. A. R., has issued a general order, inviting all citizens to assist the members of the Post in the decoration.

"Members of the Post, with such honorably discharged soldiers and seamen as may desire to participate are requested to assemble at G. A. R. Hall at 9 A. M., Friday, and proceed to decorate the graves in the cemeteries on the east side. They will re-assemble at 1 o'clock P. M., at G. A. R. Hall, and be in readiness to receive the comrades of Heath Post, No. 6, of Gardiner, and other invited guests. Also the members of John B. Hubbard Post 20, of Hallowell, who will arrive on the 1.30 P. M. train and be escorted to G. A. R. Hall. On arrival of Cutler Post 48, Togus, they will report at G. A. R. Hall. The line will be formed under the direction of Dr. Geo. E. Brickett, Marshal, and be ready to march at 2.30 P. M., and proceed to Forest Grove, Mt. Vernon, Mt. Pleasant and Catholic cemeteries, where the ceremonies of decoration will be performed by the Posts, after which the procession will return to Water street and be dismissed until 7 P. M., when the comrades will re-assemble and march to Granite Hall, where the oration will be delivered by Rev. H. W. Tilden, Chaplain of the Post."

KNOWLES & MAXIM'S CHEMICAL INK, made of Nigrosine and Nitrous Amalgam of silver is pronounced by those who use it as the best writing fluid in the world. This ink will be offered for sale in this city on Saturday, June 7th, Barnum's show day, from their ornamented penmanship coaches.

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP. At the Kellogg Combination sale of horses, in New York city last week, Gen. Tilton sold an inbred Hambletonian mare.——The potato bugs are at work this spring; Mr. Selden B. Worthley has brought some into our office, which he found in the ground, next to the potatoes, eating off the sprouts.——Mr. Elisha Barrows has a Constellation colt, one year old, which stands 14 hands high, and weighs seven hundred pounds.——We learn that Messrs. Llewellyn Lithgow, Elias Milliken, S. S. Brooks, J. A. Homan, B. F. Parrott and Dr. H. M. Harlow have each taken from one to seven thousand dollars of stock in the new Barker cotton mill on the little Androscoggin, Auburn.——Mr. George W. Stanley, 2d, after a long absence has been spending a few days with his grandfather, Col. Geo. W. Stanley. Young Stanley has just returned from an extensive trip as far west as Colorado, coming across the plains horseback.——Mr. Samuel Guild sold last week a full blooded Jersey bull calf to Capt. A. W. Gray of Southport.——Mrs. Geo. W. Quinby has resigned the office of lady visitor at the Insane Hospital. Mrs. Quinby has filled this position for five and a half years to the entire satisfaction of the Governor and Council and the Trustees of the Hospital. Her resignation is a public loss for she is admirably qualified to fill this delicate and arduous position, but her resignation is imperative and was demanded by family cares. Mrs. Quinby has performed a large amount of labor which can never be known by the public; she has been constant in her visits and untiring in her efforts to furnish information to inquiring friends concerning the inmates of the asylum and so far as was in her power to add to the comfort of the unfortunates who have been bereft of their reason. The officers of this institution and the employees all express regret at Mrs. Quinby's resignation, and it will be a very difficult task to find her equal for a successor.——Diphtheria, in its most malignant form has claimed several victims the past week.——Mr. Edward Leonard lost by fire last week, his barn, together with a quantity of hay, mowing machine, and other farming tools. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. There was $500 insurance on the barn but none on the contents.——Mr. Chas. F. Ayer is making the new uniforms for the members of the Hallowell Hook and Ladder Company. The uniform consists of blue shirts, dark pants and black silk caps adorned with gold braid.——Major B. H. Gilbreth, who for years resided here, now the military storekeeper at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., is at the Grand Lakes fishing. He has obtained leave of absence for a year and he will shortly go abroad.——Dr. Crooker has formed a partnership with Dr. Hill of Boothbay, who has removed to this city.——Rev. Mr. Ecob did not preach last Sabbath, being absent in New York.——Rev. Mr. Penney preached at the Methodist church in Waterville last Sunday.——Mr. Fred D. Hoyt leaves on Monday for Bismarck, Dakota; he has taken a sub-contract on the Northern Pacific Railroad, from the contractor, from Bismarck to Yellowstone river, Montana. Young Hoyt is a practical stone worker, is full of courage and is willing to work; he cannot fail to meet with success.——Simpson, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, was examined Monday for stabbing another inmate, Wm. Young, on the 13th of May. The defence is that Young was drunk and attacked the accused, who was a less powerful man, who, to defend himself, was obliged to use a knife. Judge True held Simpson for trial at the September term of the Superior Court.——Messrs. Robinson & Cony have already sold this season to farmers in this city and vicinity, over twelve tons of their bone superphosphate.

HON. JOHN D. LANG of Vassalboro', died at his residence on Saturday evening, of paralysis, aged eighty years. He suffered an attack of paralysis last fall and he had not enjoyed good health since, although able to attend to business. Several months ago his wife died and her death hastened his own. Mr. Lang was born in Berwick, York county, in 1799, and was engaged for years in the woolen business under the firm name of Hill & Lang, and acquired a fortune, which he brought with him when he came to the Kennebec. He built the woolen mill at North Vassalboro', and was largely interested in the building of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, and the Somerset road, and ever took a deep interest in every public enterprise. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was widely known in his society throughout this country and in England. He was an extensive traveller, having been abroad and having visited every portion of the United States. He was an earnest advocate of a protective tariff and often visited Washington and urged upon Congress with great force and success his views. He was appointed by President Grant as one of the Indian Peace Commissioners, and he was a devoted and earnest friend of the red man. Friend Lang was a warm hearted, genial, generous man; a firm believer in the doctrine of peace, and he possessed great intelligence, and a strong, vigorous mind and body. He leaves five children. Mrs. Bailey of Philadelphia, Mrs. Osborn who resided with him, John A. Lang of Waterville, and Col. Thomas S Lang now of Oregon.

THE BRAZILIAN TRADE. The growing interest in Brazil among American manufacturers has led to the project of a commercial expedition to Rio de Janeiro, which can hardly fail to prove a good thing alike for those who take part in it, the country they represent and the one they will visit. The plan is to organize a party of merchants and manufacturers, who will sail from New York about the 5th of July, exhibit samples of American manufactures in Rio de Janeiro and spend some weeks in looking about the country and developing trade relations, and get back toward the close of September. The period covered, though including the hottest weather in this section, is the Brazilian winter, and so the best season of the year to visit that country, and the trip, which is under the auspices of a committee (appointed at a meeting in New York last February) of merchants and manufacturers interested in promoting trade between the nations, promises to be a pleasant as well as profitable one.

A SEVERE FROST. There was a severe frost Tuesday morning, extending over a wide area and doing much damage. Early corn, potatoes and beans, and in fact, every kind of early vegetation which cannot stand a frost, left exposed on low lands, was killed to the ground. But little field, if any corn and potatoes had broken ground, and, therefore escaped. In some places in Maine, ice formed a fourth of an inch in thickness. To what extent the fruit crop is injured it is impossible now to tell, but in some localities, where the freeze was hardest, the worst is feared.

DROWNED. Two young men, named Shepard Smith and George Ayer, of West Waterville, went on a fishing cruise Monday to East Pond, about eight miles from Waterville. Monday night they started to cross the pond in a row boat, a distance of two miles. They did not reach their destination and have not been heard from. Search made Tuesday discovered an oar floating in the water, said to belong to their boat. It is supposed the boat was capsized and they are drowned.

☞Our readers' attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. This medicine is having a large sale and is highly recommended.

CONGRESS. On Wednesday of last week the Senate was not in session. The House took up first the bill concerning removal of causes to Federal courts; Mr. Frye suggested that more time be allowed to debate this bill, but the Democrats refused; the Republicans then filibustered and prevented action; the Silver bill was then taken up; several sections were disposed of; Mr. Warner refusing to allow a certain amendment to be offered, the Republicans filibustered, and Mr. Warner moved to adjourn.

In the Senate Thursday, the bill in regard to quarantine was debated at much length; Mr. Eaton of Connecticut, favored reducing the appropriation from $500,000 to $250,000; Mr. Conkling criticised the bill sharply; the debate was inconclusive, the bill not being disposed of. In the House the Republicans filibustered to prevent a vote on the bill to prevent the transfer of causes to Federal from State courts; the bill went over until Saturday; the Silver bill was debated for two or three hours; Mr. Chittenden make a speech which created much laughter and applause; the eighth section was very much amended; a sharp debate took place on the old question of paying out silver for gold obligations.

In the Senate Friday, the bill for the redemption of subsidiary coins was taken up and debated all the morning; it went over without being disposed of; the quarantine law was then taken up; Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Conkling and Mr. Whyte opposed it on constitutional grounds, but the bill was finally passed, 34 to 12; the Senate adjourned after an executive session. The House passed the Legislative bill and sent it to the President; the rest of the day was taken up with the Silver bill; the concluding sections were disposed of, those for an international conference being stricken out; the previous question was then demanded on the whole bill; the Republicans wished to make amendments, and they filibustered steadily all the rest of the day and night.

The Friday night session of the House on the Silver bill lasted until 9 A. M. Saturday, then without coming to any agreement, an adjournment was had until noon; on reassembling, the Republicans filibustered so as to consume the morning hour, and prevent a vote on the bill concerning the removal of causes to Federal courts; a vote was prevented; the Silver bill was then taken up; Mr. Warner allowed a vote to be had on the Ryan substitute; it was rejected, and the Silver bill was then passed by a vote of 114 to 97; many interesting episodes occurred during the night session.

On Monday the Senate was in session; the bill for the redemption of small silver coin was taken up; it was opposed by Mr. Edmunds and advocated by Mr. Ferry and Mr. Bayard; the bill was then laid aside; Mr. McDonald called up his bill about the use of the Army and made a speech thereon, to which Mr. Edmunds stated he would reply at some future time; the bill for the proper transportation of cattle was advocated by Mr. McPherson, and incidentally in the debate the cattle contagion was spoken of by Mr. Voorhees and others.

On Tuesday the cattle bill was postponed until December. The House passed without amendment, the Senate bill preventing the introduction of contagious diseases.

DOINGS OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL. At their session last week the Executive Council voted unanimously to pardon Wm. D. Blake of Camden, in State Prison for murder, under a life sentence. He has been in the prison sixteen years, and is now 57 years of age. He has been one of the most industrious and best behaved inmates of the prison. He has six children. At the trial, Blake plead guilty, on advice of his counsel, but his conduct at the time the deed was committed, and the circumstances at the time, showed it to be a case of manslaughter, and not of murder, for which crime the law does not impose a sentence exceeding ten years. Previous to the commission of the crime he had never been quarrelsome or malicious, but a man of great kindness and gentleness of character. He claims that he had no consciousness of committing the deed, being in a drunken frenzy. The pardon was asked for by a petition numerously signed by citizens of Camden, Rockland and Thomaston, and no one remonstrated. L. H. Hutchinson, Esq., of Lewiston, appeared before the Governor and Council, asking for the pardon of Daniel M. Goss, in Auburn jail, under a sentence of two years for embezzlement. Mr. White, County Attorney of Androscoggin, appeared in opposition to the pardon of Goss. The pardon has not been granted. Dr. A. J. Billings of Freedom, having resigned his position as Inspector of Prisons and Jails, Dr. G. W. Martin of this city was nominated in his place

The Governor and Council fixed the tax on the marketable value of three railroad companies in this State, the Boston & Maine, the Portland Horse Railroad Co., the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R. Co. The following companies, which have made returns, are judged by the Council to be protected from taxation by the State, by their charters: The Atlantic & St. Lawrence, Belfast & Moosehead, Dexter & Newport, European & North American, Somerset, Portland & Ogdensburg. No tax can be assessed on the following roads, for the reason that the cash valuation of the stock is less than their real estate, &c., actually taxed: Maine Central, Portland, Great Falls & Conway, St. Croix & Penobscot, Whitneyville & Machias. The following is the tax assessed upon the three companies first named above: Boston & Maine, capital stock, $70,000,000; cash valuation, $6,835,000; value of corporate franchise to be taxed, $1,581,019; tax, $23,715.28. Portland Horse Railroad, capital stock, $157,600; cash valuation, $78,800; value of corporate franchise to be taxed, $60,000; tax, $900. Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad, capital stock, $1,500,000; cash, $937,500; value of corporate franchise to be taxed, $693,110; tax, $10,396 65. Total revenue to be derived from railroad tax, $35,011.93.

FOREIGN GOSSIP. The French Cabinet is determined to regard the Radicals' resolutions as a vote of censure.——Herr Seydewitz (Conservative) has been elected President of the German Reichstag.——William Shaw succeeds the late Dr. Butt as the Irish leader of the Irish Home Rule members in the British House of Commons.——Prince Bismarck has made a long speech in support of the grain duties.——All the coal pits in the Durham Miners' Union are open.——There has been a battle between the Turks and Greek insurgents at Perlazia, Thessaly. The Turkish losses were the heavier.——Parole is to carry 125 pounds in the race for the Ascot Stakes.——The First Vice-President of the German Reichstag has resigned.——The preparations for laying the new French Atlantic cable are in a forward state.——Threats were made to burn Samara, Russia, but they were not carried into effect.——The 13th Regiment from Brooklyn, arrived at Montreal, and received a hearty welcome.——Greek brigands recently surprised some Turkish troops and killed fourteen of them.——France is anxious to have the Khedive deposed.——Walker won in the Toronto walking match.——Count La Grange's colt Zut has won the French Derby. Nine horses started.——The German tariff committee have agreed to a motion authorising the Government to prevent the importation of wine and tobacco.——Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa.——The treaty between England and the Afghan Ameer has been signed.——The Sultan has become decidedly well disposed toward the Khedive.——James Grant, a British journalist, is dead.

CREW JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO. 529

For the Maine Farmer.

Biometry, or the Measure of Life—II.

There are many minor indications of inherited tendencies embraced in the science of biometry, a few of which I will mention; and as it is within the readers power to verify or prove the fallacy of these, as well as the more prominent assumptions of the theory, I hope they will not be altogether uninteresting. Technically, there are but two colors to the eye, blue and brown; what we call hazel is simply an intermediate shade of the two colors. There are some remarkable facts in regard to eyes that are not generally known. In twenty years researches, by biometrical experts, no instance of a person with a pure brown eye, (what we call black,) having attained the age of ninety years, has been found. Blue eyed persons are more likely to die before the meridian of life than those having dark eyes; but, having passed that period in good health, the chances for long life with the former are decidedly better than with the latter. As a rule, the lighter shades are the ones that reach the eighties and nineties, while the very dark ones more frequently "hand in their checks" before seventy.

Blue eyes are subject to consumption, which most frequently developes before the fortieth year; while dark ones are more liable to cancer, and similar diseases, which most frequently occur at about sixty. Where a man's beard is darker than his hair, it indicates that he takes after his father; and *vice versa*. Fingers that are slit back to the large joints, and are nearly as long upon the inside of the hand as upon the outside, indicate a low vitality, as do, also, ears that droop under the weight of heavy ear-rings. Very tall persons are not so likely to live to be old as those of a medium height, except in cases where the extra height is in the trunk and not in the lower limbs. Very pretty, doll faced, young ladies, have fewer pretensions to longevity than their less beautiful sisters. It is your broad faced, coarse featured, "awful homely gal," to whom it would have been a blessing if looking glasses had never been invented, who may console herself with the reflection that long after her more lovely rivals have become food for worms, she will live to behold reflected from her mirror a vigorous form, and if withal a not beautiful, yet a radiant, and health beaming countenance. Having presented some of the more prominent features of the theory of biometry, the reader can determine how far in his or her experience it is corroborated. Like all general rules it of course, has exceptions; but I am fully convinced that upon the whole, it is based upon correct and scientific principles. Right here, before my eyes, I see almost daily, its combination in the person of a gentlemen who though ninety-two years of age, is yet hale and hearty, is upon the street, in fact, every day, rain or shine, goes into Boston once or twice a week upon business, and manages his ample fortune with all the skill and energy of his younger days. This gentleman possesses, in a striking degree all, or nearly all, the characteristics demanded by the theory to establish his claim to extreme old age. Bringing the matter nearer home to many readers of the FARMER, take as an example, the physical structure of the elder Sewall's of Maine, of the older generation of these, there was Jotham, and General Henry, and Thomas, (who married a sister of the elder Judge Cony,) and Joseph of Farmington, and of the next generation, Daniel also of Farmington, and Charles of Augusta, who each attained great length of days, and bore prominently, many of the marks of a long lived race, as described in the fore-going.

Next in importance after the structure of the base of the brain, comes the nose, as a factor in the problem of longevity. He that hath a long, large nose, with widely expanded nostrils, may feel that he has, in his make up, an element of vitality to which he can cling, with confidence, in any hour of doubt or despondency. You have in Augusta, in the capacity of Treasurer of a bank, an active gentleman in his eightieth year. In general, his physical structure indicates inherited teadencies to long life, and his outlook for another decade is altogether promising. In regard to his own proboscis I cannot speak with certainty, but it will show for itself. As to his paternal ancestor, however, there are those living in Augusta who can certify that he had a cutwater of supreme dimensions.

In closing, I must not omit to refer to what I regard as an important oversight on the part of life underwriters in making up their biometrical estimates. In looking over their tables I have failed to discover any mention whatever of coupons, as having a bearing upon longevity. Whether or no the omission has arisen from motives of delicacy, or through a failure to have observed all the phenomena of life, I am unable to say. In limited quantities, it is not probable that they have any marked effect; but we have the concurrent testimony of many expectant heirs that, where the development is large, it is indicative of a provoking tenacity of life. D. C.

Woburn, Mass.

KENT'S HILL. The following is the programme for the fifty-eighth anniversary and commencement exercises at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill, beginning Sunday, June 1st, and concluding Thursday evening June 5th: Sunday, June 1st, 2 P. M., Baccalaureate Sermon; 7 30 P. M., Anniversary of W. F. M. Society; Address by Mrs. Dr. Daniel Steele, Salem, Mass. Monday, June 2d, 7.30 P. M., Class Day Exercises. Tuesday, June 3d, 7 30 P. M., Prize Declamation and Readings. Wednesday, June 4th, 9 A. M., Annual Meeting of Trustees; 10 A. M., Oration before the Adelphian and the Literati Societies, Prof. C. T. Winchester of Wesleyan University; 11.30 A. M., Annual Meetings of the Adelphian and Literati Societies at their rooms; 1 P. M., Calliopean Semi-Centennial Oration by Rev. A. McKeown, D. D., of Boston; 3.30 P. M., Dinner and Anniversary of the Calliopean. To this Semi-Centennial Festival, with the after dinner speeches, songs and reminiscences of the olden time, all interested in the prosperity of Calliope, are cordially invited. Tickets for dinner 50 cents; 7.30 P. M., Anniversary by Music Department assisted by Soloists from Boston. Thursday, June 5th, 10.30 A. M., Commencement; 7.30 P. M., Levee, Alumni Reunion in Chapel and Parlors, Sampson Hall.

A NOTED GREAT-GRANDMOTHER. There are few women who become great-grandmothers before they have completed their sixtieth year, but such is the happy distinction just conferred upon that model of all the domestic virtues, who wears the titles of Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. The succession of dates which have led up to this auspicious event makes an interesting list. Victoria was born May 24, 1819; married, February 10, 1840, and gave birth to the Princess Victoria November 21, of the same year. The Princess wedded earlier in life than her mother, marrying the Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and their second child and first daughter, Princess Charlotte, was born July 24, 1860. She fell readily in with the maternal example, married Prince Bernhard, of Saxe-Meiningen, February 18, 1878, and on the 12th of May of this year, presented him with a daughter and the Queen with her first great-grandchild. The royal great-grandmother seems hardly more than a middle-aged woman now, and everybody will hope that her life may be prolonged to welcome many additions to the new generation of her descendants which the baby Princess of Saxe-Meiningen has ushered upon the stage.

Editor's Table.

Wide Awake for June has a lovely frontispiece, "O Larks, Sing out to the Thrushes!" which illustrates "Little Mary's Secret," a sweet and simple little poem by Mrs. L. C. Whiton. Susan Fenimore Cooper follows with the story of "The Wonderful Cookie," which has three quaint pictures; while next in order comes one of Emma E. Brown's charming Boston papers, this time about "The Poor Children's Excursions and The Country Week," with eleven graphic illustrations drawn from life by Miss Humphrey. Only $2 00 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Potter's American Monthly for June has for its leading illustrated article "The Land of Flowers" containing fine views of scenes on the way to and in Florida, the "Italy of America" by August Plumassieo. This magazine makes a specialty of American topics, and is in every respect an excellent periodical. The June number is unusually attractive. Published by John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia. Terms $3 00 a year.

The Magazine of American History, (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago) for June opens with a historic-biographical sketch of George Clinton, Brigadier-General of the Continental armies and first Governor of the State of New York. Slight attention is paid to the earlier career; but his political service from his first appointment to the Assembly of the Colony in 1769 to his death—while Vice-President of the United States—is noticed in detail, but without partisanship. Clinton was the head and front of the opposition to the Federal Constitution in 1789, and gave his name to the party which opposed the Federalists after its adoption; in fact he was as ardent a states-rights advocate as any of the ultra men of later days. He was a man of strong convictions, unswerving courage, and of magnetic powers. Mr. Stone is familiar with his theme and here presents a valuable contribution to New York history. This paper is illustrated by an admirable portrait on steel, engraved for the Magazine from the bust by Ceracchi, and an inset in the text of the Clinton arms.

The June number of the North American Review opens with a literary curiosity in the shape of a hitherto unpublished poem by Voltaire. "The Stagnation of Trade and its Cause," appears over the signature of the prominent English economist, Professor Bonamy Price. The depression in American commerce is here viewed from an English standpoint, and the proceedings of our great mining and railroad financiers are considered in the light of the latest financial philosophy of the old world. Henry V. Poor's article on "The Pacific Railroad" presents a historical account of the growth and development of the Union Pacific, its resources, its importance, and its services to civilization, and the number concludes with an open letter from the Right Hon. John Bright to the Editor, dealing with the serious question of a return by England to the old doctrine of Protection. New York, D. Appleton & Co. Terms $5 a year.

Walks to Emmaus. By the late Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D. Edited by his son, Rev. William H. Adams. First series. January-February. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., 12mo. pp 390. Price $1 00 This is the first volume of one of the largest and most promising homiletical works of the age. It will embrace two sermons for every Sabbath of an entire year. "It is "a Christian year," yet not confined to the liturgy of any single denomination of Christians, but aiming to include within this compass one discourse on each topic of ordinary pastoral use, or the needs of the religious reader. It is adapted for the vacant pulpit, the sick room, and the private library. Every evangelical minister, theological student, and household should possess this crowning work of an eminent divine, and standard religious writer. The volume is tastefully printed and bound.

The International Review for June opens with a very interesting account of the present condition of Greece, by Thomas Davidson, the well known Greek scholar who passed the winter of 1877-78 in that country. The second article is a careful discussion of the Indian Question, by Hon. J. D. Cox of Ohio. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Cox's experience as Secretary of the Interior, gives peculiar value and importance to his carefully considered paper. Mr. Brooks Adams contributes an article on the Currency Question in relation to the Supreme Court. This question is attracting great attention, owing to the case about to be tried between Gen. Butler and Mr. Chittenden as to the constitutionality of the legal tender case, and states clearly the action of Judge Hoar in obtaining the reversal of Hepburn vs. Griswold. Altogether this number is interesting, timely, strong and striking, and will be widely read and command attention. Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y. Publishing terms $5 00 per year. The Review is for sale by prominent newsdealers and booksellers everywhere.

We have received from the Publishers a copy of a pamphlet containing a complete schedule of vessels, built and registered, or enrolled in the district of Bath, Me., commencing at 1781, giving rig, name, tonnage, where built, first master, registering or enrolling owner or hailing port. A small edition only of this work has been issued. Price $1.00. Sold only by the publishers, Fen. G. Barker & Co., Bath Me., who will forward the work to any address on receipt of price.

UNITED STATES CROP PROSPECTS. The report of the crop prospects of the country shows that New England contributes ten per cent. more of hay, butter, cheese and stock than last year. In the territory between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic ocean, and between New England and Virginia wheat will be more largely raised. The corn crop will be somewhat more and other crops in nearly the same proportion. The fruit crop especially peaches promise well with some exceptions, and may be stated as up to the average and in some sections larger than last year. In the west and northwest as to wheat, no considerable falling off is reported in any state except Kansas. Illinois promises an average crop, Ohio an increase to possibly 30,000,000 bushels and Michigan 31,000,000 bushels, larger even than for the last two years. Minnesota will produce 30,000,000 bushels, a large increase. Nebraska will have an increase of 20 per cent. and probably a total crop of 18,000,000 bushels. Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin will have as large a crop as last year and probably a considerable increase. As to corn all the states of the west promise an increase with the exception of Indiana where it has been abandoned to some extent for wheat. In the southern states cotton is up to the average in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, and is promising an increase in Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. The recent rise in price came early enough to stimulate planting, and though there has been some difficulty on account of the weather and some replanting has been required, there is much ground for anticipating a large crop. Should the prices be sustained, the current year will be a prosperous one for cotton planters.

WOMAN'S WISDOM. "She insists that it is more important that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—Ex.

Items of Maine News.

Rev. E. C. Long of Milo, occupies the Baptist pulpit at Monson half of the time.

The annual meeting of the Maine Medical Association, will be held in Portland the tenth of next month.

There will be a class of fifteen graduate at the Bangor Theological Seminary at the coming anniversary.

The Maine Universalist Conference will be held in Lewiston on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 24th, 25th and 26th.

There is considerable activity in the erection of buildings in Hartland Village this spring.

Henry Loomis, a native of Madison, was shot dead at Sidney, Nebraska, recently, by a man named Charles Reed.

It is understood that Rev. Mr. Battles closes his labors with the Universalists in Dexter at the end of the present month.

Rev. H. Lockhart who has been for nearly five years pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Lisbon Falls, is about to remove to Vermont.

The house, barn and out-buildings of Isaac Eastman of Bridgton, were totally destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, $2,500; insured, $1,000.

The centennial conference of the Congregational churches of Washington county meets in Calais, June 3rd and 4th.

The York Mills at Saco, employ

The Markets.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.

APPLES—Dried 4a6c, evaporated 15a20c; $2 50 per barrel; 50a to $1.00 per bushel.
BEANS—Pea beans $1 75, Yellow Eyes $1 50.
BUTTER—Good butter sells for 13a16c.
CHEESE—New Factory made 7a9½c.
EGGS—10a12c per dozen.
FLOUR—$5 00a9 00 per bbl.
GRAIN—Corn 56a58c; oats 40a45c.
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy $1.60a1.80 per bushel; clover 8ca10c per lb; alsike 20c a25c per lb.; red top 20c per bushel.
HAY—$12 00a14 00.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 20a25c per box.
HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 5a5½c dividing on 70 lbs; calf skins 11a11c; lamb skins 37½a75c; deacons 25c; shearlings 10a 15c.
LIME AND CEMENT—90c per cask for lime, $1 75 for cement.
NATIVE CRANBERRIES—$2 00 per bush.
MAPLE SYRUP—70a90c.
MEAL—Corn 55a57c; rye $1 00.
PRODUCE—Potatoes 75a90c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8a9c; beef per side 7ac9: ham 8a12c; fowls 10a12c; spring lambs 14a15c; spring chickens 25a 20c.
SHORTS—$1 00 per hundred pounds.
WOOL—Washed 28c; unwashed 22c.
WOOD—Soft mill wood $1 75a2 25 per cord delivered in the city.
COAL—Stove and Egg $5 75a6 50.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.

Amount of stock at market—Cattle 3485; Sheep and Lambs 2600; Swine 7070; number Western Cattle 3280; Eastern Cattle 20; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 185

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. Live Weight—Extra quality $5 37½a5 62½; first quality $5 12½a5 25; second quality $4 50 a5 00; third quality $4 12½a4 37½; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 50a3 87½.

Brighton Hides 6½c per lb; Brighton Tallow 5a5½c per lb; Country Hides 6a6c per lb; Country Tallow 4a4¼c per lb; Calf Skins 10c per lb, or from $1a1 25 per skin; sheared Sheep Skins 25c each; Lamb Skins 4 0c; wool skins $1a1 75 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	No.	Price.	Live wt.	Average weight.
A N Monroe	25	5 30	L W	1450
do	5	5 50	L W	1471
do	46	5 35	L W	1471
do	46	5 40	L W	1456
do	68	5 20	L W	1268
do	34	5 12½	L W	1129
do	36	5 00	L W	1026
do	14	5 25	L W	1372
A White	7	5 20	L W	1398
do	14	5 25	L W	1225
E Farrell	5	5 45	L W	1200
do	7	5 30	L W	1100
do	8	5 25	L W	1150
J A Hathaway,	32	5 35	L W	1360
do	44	5 12½	L W	1174
do	33	5 10	L W	1184
J B Cook & Co.	16	5 30	L W	1325
do	9	5 90	L W	1150
C Leavitt & Son	14	5 75	L W	1364
do	9	5 37½	L W	1110
do	11	5 65	L W	1225
J Stetson & Co.	24	5 35	L W	1243
do	10	5 25	L W	1200
do	7	5 40	L W	1200

At this season of the year the trade is very quiet for live stock, with the exception for Beef Cattle, Sheep and Lambs. This week there were a few Cows brought in from Maine, but no workers or Beef Cattle. From the West there was a large supply of Beef Cattle, and the trade for them has been better than that of one week ago. Prices in many instances obtained were fully ½c per lb higher than the same grades of Beef sold for one week ago. The trains got in on good time and business opened actively, most of the Cattle being sold off before night yesterday.

Working Oxen—There were but a few Working Oxen offered in market for sale this week, and the call for them has been light. We did not notice any sales. The trade for Working Oxen will be quiet until Cattle are brought in from Maine.

Milch Cows—Extra $45a70; Ordinary $20 a40 per head; Springers $18a45; Farrow Cows $11a26 per head. Most of the Cows in market, and only in moderate demand. Good Cows usually sell quick at fair prices.

Sheep and Lambs—With the exception of a few hundred head brought in for shipment to England, the sheep and lambs were owned by Mr. Hollis, and taken direct to the Abattoir to be slaughtered. None for sale.

Store Cattle—But few in market and not much call for them. Nearly all the small cattle that were in a fair condition were bought up to slaughter.

Swine—Store Pigs, wholesale 5a5c; retail 5½a6c; Fat Hogs, 4½a4¾c per lb.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK CITY, May 26.

CHEESE—Receipts continue light for this season of the year, and for the very good reasons that the production commenced much later than usual, and that there is much less milk being made into cheese than there was last year. The market shows farther improvement, and with the deceased production of the present year, good average prices must be realized if pains are taken to produce a fine article and to market it as soon as ready for use. They cannot be too carefully attended to. On these conditions depend the milk producers returns.

Quotations are: Fancy new 8c, fine 7a 7½c, fair to good 6a6½c, medium 3a5c, old cheese are pretty well cleaned up. They range from 2a8c as to quality.

BUTTER. The market is a trifle easier, though buyers at interior points speak of very light offerings. Mr. George Dorr a representative buyer at Elmira, N. Y., says that the supply there is scarcely one-fourth what it was last year, and the farmers are feeding milk largely to calves, as in other places. Still the supply here is liberal, 19c is about top for creamery to the jobbing and exporting trade, fine 17a18c, fair to good 15a16c. Dairy, fancy 16a17c, fine 15a16c, fair to good 13a14c, factory 10a13c, according to quality.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, May 28.

The transactions include 75,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsolvania fleeces. No. 1, X, XX and above, at 37a40c; 600,000 lbs New York, New Hampshire and Michigan fleeces at 32 a35c; 30,000 lbs combing and delaine at 38a 40c; 125,000 lbs unwashed combing at 27a 30c; 340,000 lbs Missouri at 28a31c; 225,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces at 18a29c; 650,000 lbs California spring at 16½a30c, the latter price for choice Northern; 1,000,000 lbs California fall at 13 a18; 700,000 lbs super and X pulled at 25a 42½c, mostly in the range of 33a38c per lb, but including choice Eastern and Maine supers at 40a42½c; 30,000 lbs tub washed at 35a37½c; and 9000 Noils at 28a42c per lb. XX fleeces are now held at 40c, and Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces are firm at 33a35c per lb.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, May 26.

HOGS—receipts 25,000 head; shipments 4,100 head; market active and 5 higher; mixedpacking 3 35a3 60; light 3 40a3 50; choice heavy 3 50a3 60; closed firm and all sold.

CATTLE—receipts 2,500 head; shipments 2,200 head; good supply of export cattle at 5a10c higher; quoted at 4 90a 5 12½; shipping 4 40a4 80; feeders and stockers more active and firm at 3 30a4 30. butchers steady at 2 00a4 30; Texas grassers 3 00a3 70; Colorado and Nebraska corn fed 4 40a4 80.

SHEEP—receipts 560 head; market active and strong at 3 00a6 00.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.

Money loaned at 7a3½ per cent. on call, closing at 3½a ½ per cent.

Sterling, 487½a487¾ for long, and 489½a 489¾ for short sight.

Carrying rates, 1a2; borrowing rates 3½

United States Sixes, 1881,	(reg)		107½
" "	(coup)		107½
" New 5's,	(reg)		103¾
" "	(coup)		104¾
" New 4½	(reg)		106½
" "	(coup)		107½
" New 4's	(reg)		103¼
" "	(coup)		103¼
" Pacific 6's, '95			125

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, May 24.

APPLES—$2 50a3 00 per bbl.
BEANS—Yellow Eyes $1 40a1 60 per bush; Pea $1 00a1 40.
BUTTER—10a15c per lb.
EGGS—10a11c per doz.
HAY—$10a12 per ton; pressed $9a12.
GRAIN—Oats 35a38c per bush; corn 50a 54c.
POTATOES—Potatoes are selling at 85a$1 per bush.
PROVISIONS—Pork 12 50a14 50 per b bl; sound hog 5½a6c per lb; fresh beef per ride 6a9c; lamb 6a8c; mutton 6a7c.
HIDES AND SKINS—Lamb skins 75a75c each; hides 5c per lb; veal skin 10a12c per lb.
WOOL—Fleece wool 30a38c per lb.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, May 28.

FLOUR—We quote sales of Western superfine at $3 00a3 25; common extras at $3 75a4 25; Wisconsin extras at $4a4 50; and Minnesota extras at $4 00a5 75 per bbl, including choice bakers' brands. In Winter Wheats there have been sales at $4 75a 5 25 for Ohio and Michigan; $5 00a6 00 for Indiana Illinois, and $5 50a6 50 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite family brands. Patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been selling at $6 50a 9 50; and Patent winter wheats at $6a7 50 per bbl. Corn Meal has been in fair demand at $2 20a2 35 per bbl. In Rye Flour the sales have been in small lots at $3 00a3 50 per bbl. Oat Meal has been in fair demand at $4 00a4 75 per bbl for common, and $5 00a5 50 per bbl for favorite and fancy brands.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Corn have been considerable, but were mostly engaged ahead, and stocks on the market are still quite small. The sales of mixed and yellow have been at 47a48½c per bush, closing dull. Oats are quite firm and have been in demand, with sales of No. 1 and extra whites at 41a44c; No. 2 white, at 39½a40c; and No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed at 37a38½c per bush. In Rye the sales have been in small lots at 62a65c per bush. Shorts and Fine Feed have been selling at $15 00a 15 50, and Middlings at $16 00a16 50 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is rather dull and prices are easier, and we quote prime at $9 00a9 50; mess at $11 00a 11 00; clear and extra clear at $12 00a13 per bbl. as to quality. The sales of Beef have been at $9 50a11 00 per bbl. for mess and extra mess, and $11a13 00 for family. Lard at 6½ a7¼ per lb. for city and Western, including steam and kettle rendered.

PRODUCE. White Beans have been in better demand and prices are steady. Sales of Choice Pea at $1 40a1 50, and fair to good at $1 30a1 40 per bbl. Mediums have been selling at $1 30a1 35 for choice, and are firm. Yellow Eyes have been at $1 85 a2 00 per bushel. Red Kidneys are scarce, and in small lots have been selling at $3,00 per bbl. The sales of Eastern Rose have been at $1 00a1 10; Northern Rose at 95ca $1 00; Prolifics and Seedlings at $1 00a1 05; and Jackson Whites and Chenangoes at 80 a60c per bushel. In new Bermuda Potatoes the sales have been at $6 00a 6 50 per bbl. Green Apples are selling at $2 00a3 25 per bbl. Dried Apples are quiet, and the sales confined to small lots.

HAY—The sales have been at $16a17 per ton, but there is very little Hay arriving that commands the latter price. Medum grades range from $13a15 per ton. Rye Straw at $14a15 per ton.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.

APPLES—$2 50a3 50 per bbl; dried 3a5c per lb.
BUTTER—17a19c for family; store 10a15c per lb.
BEANS—Pea $1 50a1 75; Yellow Eyes $1 75a1 85.
CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory 7½a9½c.
FISH—Large shore $3 50a3 75; Large bank $3 75a4 00; small $2 75a3 00; pollock $2 25a2 75; haddock $1 75a2 00; herring 3 50a4 50 per bbl; scaled 18a22c per box; mackerel per bbl—bay No. 1 to No. 2, $6 75a14 50; shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $3 25 a17 00.
FLOUR—Superfine $3 50a4 00; Spring X and XX $4 75a5 50; Michigan Winter X and XX $4 50a5 75; Patent spring wheat $7 50a8 50; St. Louis X and XX to best $5 25a6 50.
GRAIN—Corn 48a50c; bag lots 53a53c per bush; oats 40a40 fine feed $22 00a22 00 per ton; shorts $20 00 per ton.
HAY—Loose $10 00a13 00 per ton; pressed $10 00a13; straw $7 00a9 00 per ton.
LARD—Per tierce 6¾a7½c per lb; per keg 7¾a7¼; pail 8¾a9½.
PLASTER—White, per ton $3 00; blue $2 75; ground in bbls $7 00a7 50; calcined in bbls $2 25a2 25.
PRODUCE—Beef side 6a9c; veal none; mutton 6a8c; chickens 17a25c; turkeys 20 a15c; eggs 12a13c; potatoes $1 00a1 00 per bush.
PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef $10 50a 12 50; pork backs $13 25a13 50; clear $12 25a12 50; mess $11 50a12 25; hams 8½a 11½c per lb; round hogs none.
SEEDS—Clover 7½a8¼c per lb; Red Top $1 90a2 00; H. Grass $1 50a1 60 per bushel.

KENNEBEC COUNTY ITEMS. The annual meeting of the Kennebec Medical Association was held last week in this city, the President, Dr. T, Hildreth of Gardiner, in the chair. The records were read and the accounts of the treasurer approved. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Q. A. Hawes, Hallowell; Vice President, D. E. Marston, Monmouth; Secretary and Treasurer, B. T. Sanborn, Augusta; Standing Committee, J. O. Webster, Augusta, A. F. Plimpton, Gardiner, F. M. Putnam, Winthrop. On reassembling after dinner, the association was addressed by Gov. Garcelon, who gave an account of his recent trip south, and especially an extended account of the meetings of the Medical Association at Atlanta, Ga., the manner of conducting meetings, &c. Papers were then read as follows: On diphtheria, by Dr. A. P. Snow of Winthrop; on malarial cachexia, by Dr. J. O. Webster of Augusta; on convergent strabismus, by Dr. Holt of Portland. All the papers showed careful thought, were well written, and received with evident favor. There was a full attendance at the meetings.

The following corporations and persons in West Waterville pay a tax of $100, and upwards: Dunn, Edge Tool Co., $797.40; Hubbard & Blake Manf'g Co., $477; Saml. Kimball, (estate) $437 40; B. C. Benson, $206 40; Mrs. E. P. Blaisdell, $196 95; Emerson, Stevens & Co., $171: Benjamin & Allen, $163 35; Samuel Blaisdell. $158.70: A. J. Libby, $156.29; J. U. Hubbard, $132 68; A. P. Benjamin, $116 40; G. W. Hubbard, $110.10; C. W. Folsom, $108.-12; F. B. Otis, $107.22. The rate of taxation the present year is eighteen mills on the dollar; the value of real and personal estate is $592,434.——At the annual meeting of the Waterville Savings Bank, the following Trustees were elected: Reuben Foster, Moses Lyford, N. Meader, Franklin Smith, N. N. Greenwood, C. C. Cornish and Orrick Hawes.——We learn that $20,000 of Mr. Colby's benefaction is designed to aid indigent students, and is equivalent to establishing twenty scholarships. The executors are allowed ten years for settling the estate, interest to be paid to the beneficiaries after five years. The estate of Mr. Colby has been appraised at a million and a half.——The chairman of the building committee of the South Congregational Church, Hallowell, advertises proposals for building a granite church, one contract to include stone and wood work.——The Bradstreets' mill at Gardiner cuts up from 75 to 80 thousand feet of lumber daily. Six or eight vessels are loading there or waiting their turn. The Lawrence's at South Gardiner, are also loading a number of vessels.——The Congregationalist State Conference will meet with the church at Winthrop village, on the 24th of June.——Two men pretending to hail from Auburn are driving about through different sections of Readfield. Vienna and Mt. Vernon, selling a worthless blue powder, put in wooden pill boxes holding about a table spoonful each, to be used in kerosene oil. They represent it to be a wonderful discovery which will render kerosene oil perfectly non-explosive, very enduring, &c. It is composed of two parts whiting and one part blueing. But by much talking and experimenting they deceive very many, sell their powder at 25 cents per box.

A Distinguished Member of Congress.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, who had suffered for years from Chronic Catarrh, accompanied by an almost daily effusion of blood, was induced to try "Compound Oxygen" for relief, and the benefit received was so great that in a letter to the undersigned he says: "You are authorized to give any degree of publicity to my assertion that the use of your gas at intervals has so far restored my health that I am not conscious of having discharged any blood for more than a year, and that my cough, the severity of which made me a frequent object of sympathy, has disappeared. My experience under your treatment has convinced me that no future dispensatory will be complete that does not embrace the administration, by inhalation or otherwise, of your agent, or its equivalent, or those who, from their vocation or other causes, are, as I was, unable to assimilate enough of some vital element to maintain their system in healthful vigor. Thanking you for renewed health, strength, and the hope of years of comfortable life, I remain your grateful friend." Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature, Mode of Action and Results," sent free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH will visit Augusta on Saturday, June 7th. It is greater than ever before in all departments, and more truly than ever deserves its name. The Providence, R. I. *Journal* speaks of it in the following eulogistic terms, after witnessing the performance in that city, which is not fulsome praise, but a truthful statement. We must confess that Barnum has not only the greatest show on earth, but that his entertainments always surpass his promises. We regard it a great treat to have an opportunity to visit his show, and trust he will visit Maine yearly.

"To say that Barnum's show this year is the best that ever travelled would be invidious. To say that it is the best Barnum ever travelled with, is saying all that can be said, and is saying just what Mr. Barnum himself says, and with which the thousands who witnessed it yesterday will agree. There are a few things that everybody recognizes as a part of Barnum's show last year and year before last, but there is much that is new, and even those which are not, have many new features, and are seen with new pleasure. There are several things that are worthy of special notice, as the hurdle-riding of Mlle. Linda Jeal, and her dash through flaming circles: the astonishing feats of magic by the Egyptian Jugglers; the wonderful and graceful riding by Madame Dockrill, on one and on four bare-backed horses; the beautiful drawing-room manege act by Miss Emma Lake; the leaping stallion; the poises, plastiques and acrobatic feats by the Herbert Brothers; the daring riding of Signor Sebastian; the beautiful stallions, etc., etc.; any one of which is a whole entertainment in itself. But this is only a small part of the show. Nor should the extensive menagerie of animals, many of them rare, nor the Museum or the living curiosities, be forgotten. An hour may be profitably spent in this part of the exhibition. A dozen thousand went to rest in this vicinity last night, in the belief that Barnum is the biggest man in the world, and his "own and only," the greatest show on earth."

Tickets and reserved seats may be had on the day of exhibition at Kalloch's Drug Store, at the usual slight advance.

☞ The first insurance company to give by special contract, its policy-holders additional benefits to those guaranteed by a law passed to prevent the forfeiture of policies, was the Union Mutual of Maine. This it does by agreeing to deduct, in case the party dies within the period of extended insurance, and the policy becomes a claim under the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law, a smaller sum for forborne and unpaid premiums than that authorized to be deducted by the law itself.

FROM THE HUB. There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

POTATO BUGS. The timely application of PARIS GREEN is what we recommend for saving the potato crop by destroying the Colorado beetle and slug. Partridge Bros., opposite the FARMER office have the strictly pure article which they sell at as low price as the common can be bought, while it is twice as strong.

Special Notices.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 1y8

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In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is also quite certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. 1y27

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar powder, made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine district of France. An old experienced house-keeper writes that, although she has to pay a few pennies more for the "Royal," finds that it goes much farther and works much better than saleratus, soda, or cream of tartar.

☞ Most of the Cream of Tartar of commerce is adulterated with Alum, Terra Alba &c. Doctors pronounce Alum most dangerous to health; it costs but 2c. a pound, Cream of Tartar over 30c. The Royal Baking Powder is recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. S. Dana Hayes, Boston. Sold only in cans. All Grocers.

☞ Baking Powder should never be sold in paper packages, as it becomes stale and deteriorates upon exposure to the atmosphere. 1y36

Married.

In this city May 20 Clarence E Berry to Olinda A Clark.
In Alna May 24 Samuel T Pickard to Mrs Eunice Mitchell of Wiscasset.
In Abbott May 18 Llewellyn S Fiynt to M Annie Works.
In Auburn May 13 Henry C Wilbur to Ada P Manley; May 20 Elihu T Spear to Abby B Grant both of Quincy Mass.
In Bangor May 19 Frank H Williams to Abbie L Thompson; May 23 Rev James S Allen to Nancy C Coffin.
In Bath May 17 John C Wakefield Jr to Hannah E Oliver; May 20 Willard J Oliver of Damariscotta to Martha Bloom; Wm H Crockett to Emma J Skofield.
In Belfast May 17 Benj J Rowe Jr to Hattie L Gibbs both of Brooks.
In Bethel May 14 Peter Durdle of Fall River Mass to Josephine M Chipman.
In Charleston May 13 Patrick Murphy to Miss Coholan of Cork Settlement.
In Centropolis Kan May 11 Milford B Norton formerly of Somerset Co to Minnie A Douglass of Denver Col.
In Charlottetown P E I May 15 Allen McLeod of Dundas to Sarah McDonald of Murray Harbor Road; May 14 George White to Matilida G Robison
In Cranberry Isles May 10 Chas B Young of Eden to Carrie E Rice
In Dixmont May 28 Fred G Reed to Lizzie S Croxford of Newburg.
In Eastbrook May 27 Melitah J Bragdon to Lizzie A Merchant.
In East Medway Mass May 4 John A Davis to Mary S Stockbridge.
In Eustis April 6 George Z Vaughn of Lang Plantation to Flora J Blanchard; April 3 Fred A Greason of New Portland to Elvira Moody; May 16 Elisha J Yeter to Maria M Holly of Kingfield.
In Fairfield May 14 James W Luce of Augusta to Nellie M Taylor.
In Farmington May 17 Jesse Furbush to Diantha Churchill.
In Foxcroft May 1 Holman D Sinclair to Ida M Curtis.
In Franklin May 17 Robert B McPherson to Alice Salsbury.
In Frankfort May 1 Herbert H Felker of Searsport to Nellie Carter of Frankfort.
In Gardiner May 17 Will J Carney of Alpena Mich to Nellie A Sylvester.
In Gorham May 19 Merrill W Higgins of Manchester N H to Myra E W Parker
In Gouldsboro May 10 Stephen L Kingsley to Emma S Hutchins.
In Hallowell May 10 Robert McCutcheon to Isabella Jonston; Chas E Heath to Mary C Daggett.
In Harmony May 14 W Neall Rowell to Cora E Reed.
In Harrison May 14 Wm F Bell to Cora J Hamlin both of Waterford.
In Industry May 19 D L Stevens of Somerville Mass to Clara B Smith; April 24 Marhal W Smith to Viola Blackliff.
In Lewiston May 20 Woodbury Pulsifer of Auburn to Addie C Pennell.
In Lisbon Fal's May 19 Greenfield T Jordan to Esther J Emery.
In Lubec May 13 George Kelley to Mrs Ellen Donly.
In Lyman May 10 Orrin A Waterhouse to Louisa B Tarbox of Kennebunkport.
In Mechanic Falls May 5 Chas A Bunpus to Laura E Chase both of Oxford; May 17 Herbert A Marshall of Paris to Amy E Merrill.
In Mercer May 20 A M Kennison of Waterville to R Estelle Gordon.
In Milo May 1 Albert S Leonard to Helen M Blake of Learsage.
In Milton P E I May 13 C D Jones of St John N B to Jane N McNeill of Charlottetown.
In Montague Bridge P E I Albert J White to Edith L Vickerson; April 26 Thomas Phillips to Elizabeth A Purches both of Lower Montague.
In North Berwick May 2 Chas S Cook to Amy D Grant.
In North Paris May 7 G W Perry to Emma A Churchill both of Paris.
In Phillips May 18 Chas H Pinkham to Louisa V Morrison.
In Portland May 5 Chas A Mercier to Annie E Dourher; May 10 Benj Parker of Lewiston to Ida Brackett; May 22 Dr Henry G Quinby of Liverpool Eng to Marion G Newell of London Eng; Marshall Goding to Eleanor M Short
In Rockland May 15 Albert F Williams to Fannie H Witham; May 17 Enoch F Anderson to Louisa Hancock.
In San Francisco May 8 Geo P Thurston formerly of Bangor to Dora M Riversmith.
In Searsport May 23 James M McDougall of Auburn N Y to Elizabeth H Thurston.
In South Norridgewock May 17 Aaron Maxwell of Anson to Gertrude Pease of Stark.
In St John N B Geo E Stopford to Alice M Milner of Saskville N B.
In Thomaston May 17 Fred H Thomas to Flora A Copeland.
In Turner May 14 Peter M Austin of Auburn to Mary L Martin of New Gloucester.
In Vinalhaven May 17 Joseph M Porter of Rockland to Sarah E Tuttsell.
In Waterboro May 4 Darlin P Knights to Hannah E Gerry.
In Waterville May 17 Louis A Wheeler to Nellie M Craig of Fredericton N B.
In Westbrook May 19 Samuel W Harris of Portland to Nellie F Cox.

Died.

In this city May 19 Erastus P Jameson aged 44 years; May 20 Bertha E Farrand aged 13½ years; May 21 Rufus Whitten aged 68 years; May 27 Joseph G Cross aged 25½ years.
In Abbott May 19 Anna Gordon aged 19½ years.
In Alna May 15 Sewell Simson aged 67 years.
In Atkinson May 7 Mrs Jerusha Kelley aged 75½ years.
In Auburn May 17 Jacob H Read aged 82 years; May 18 L Estelle Jackson aged 18½ years.
In Bangor May 23 Electa L Parsons aged 81½ years.
In Bath May 19 Nellie A Savage aged 22½ years; Mrs Margaret C Whitehouse aged 4½ years; Elmer L Grant aged 8 months; May 17 Mamie B Trull aged 2½ years; May 21 Samuel D Haley aged 69 years; Mrs Durinda Fisher of Arrowsic aged 77 years.
In Belfast May 15 Mrs Celia A Hubbard aged 39 years; May 20 Mrs Ruby Phipps aged 81 years.
In Boston May 20 Wm W Knight formerly of Portland aged 42 years.
In Bridgton May 19 Joshua Dyer.
In Brownville May 1 Mrs Lydia J Ryder of Dover aged 77 years.
In Brunswick Allen Rowe aged 61 years; May 20 Dea Samuel Given aged 75½ years.
In Burnham May 13 Mrs Eleanor Brown aged 67 years.
In Belgrade May 10 Leonard Austin aged 74 years.
In Camden May 4 Levi Calderwood aged 74½ years.
In Chelsea Mass May 19 Arad Day formerly of Damariscotta aged 86½ years.
In Clinton April 23 Aaron Eldridge aged 75 years.
In Centerville May 13 Stephen Hawes aged 55 years; Mrs Julia A Currier aged 46 years.
In Cornish May 15 Bessie W Flood of Farmington aged 4½ years.
In Cortland N Y May 23 John K Hale formerly of Portland aged 75 years.
In Denmark May 15 Stephen Allen aged 65 years; May 20 Samuel O Evans of Fryeburg aged 66 years.
In Dover May 16 Capt John B Bates formerly of Norridgewock aged 64 years
In Dresden May 19 David G Goodwin aged 84 years.
In Edmunds May 14 Amasa L Cook aged 78 years.
In Essex Vt May 12 Mrs Mary B Deering of Harmony aged 70½ years.
In Exeter May 18 Jacob Chamberlain aged 85 years.
In Farmington April Mrs Rebecca F Bailey aged 89 years.
In Gardiner May 10 Asbury Young aged 63 years.
In Georgetown May 20 Isoline Swett aged 17½ years.
In Harmony March 27 Mrs Mary A Marble aged 84 years; May 2 Mrs Clara Marble aged 41 years; May 7 Mrs Mary A Oaks aged 69 years; May 17 Rev Morris Lincoln aged 75 years.
In Harrison May 12 John F Lamb aged 71½ years
In Hiram May 18 Clara E Young aged 11½ years.
In Hope May 18 John Graham.
In Kittery May 3 Mrs Sophia Pickernell aged 90 years.
In Knox May 16 Wm Elkins aged 51½ years.
In Lagrange May 19 Job Billington aged 72½ years.
In Lanesville Mass April 7 Mrs Sarah M Griffin formerly of Portland aged 59 years.
In Levant May 14 James Turner aged 80 years.
In Limerick May 7 Daniel Knights aged 74½ years.
In Livermore May 15 Mrs Deborah W Brettun aged 94 years.
In Long Prairie Minn May 5 Geo A Fuller formerly of Chesterville aged 35 years.
In Marion May 14 Mrs Bertha S Sprague aged 24½ years.
In Mechanic Falls May 18 Wm Adams 3d aged 67½ years.
In Minot May 15 Mrs Mary L Hubbs of Portland aged 87 years.
In Mt Keswick N B April 13 Mrs Margaret B Merrithew aged 63 years.
In Mt Vernon May 22 Mrs Sally Snell aged 76½ years; April 22 Mrs Ella F Wadsworth aged 27½ years.
In New Sharon April 30 Mrs Lizie George aged 23 years; May 6 Christopher Dyer aged 97 years.
In North Vassalboro May 24 Hon John D Lang aged 80 years.
In New Vineyard May 14 Mrs Melvina S Adams aged 63 years.
In North Searsmont May 15 Mrs Nancy Milliken aged 80 years.
In North Yarmouth May 16 Abbie A aged 8½ years; May 18 Annie A aged 1½ years—daughters of E D Loring.
In Philpsburg Nellie Sprague aged 10 months.
In Pittsfield May 15 Wm Herrin aged 73 years.
In Poor's Mills Belfast April 23 Susan Frost aged 75 years.
In Portland May 20 Franklin W West aged 6 years; Mrs Mary N Knight aged 80½ years; Anna Cannon aged 36 years; May 21 Nathaniel B Walker aged 45½ years; May 14 Henry A Crooker aged 48 years; May 17 Edwin C Kimball aged 66 years; May 18 David Howarth aged 4½ years; May 22 J Clement Weeks aged 22½ years; Rita J McKinney aged 3 months; May 23 Horace F Winslow aged 6½ years; May 24 Mrs Mary G Russell aged 54½ years.
In Rockland May 22 Dudley T Keene aged 55½ years; May 20 Fred L Smith aged 23½ years; May 16 Mrs Susana Young aged 90 years.
In Sangerville May 6 Mrs Mary A Knowlton aged 52 years.
In Sexton's River Vt May 9 Mrs Harriet W Greenwood formerly of North Vassalboro aged 62½ years.
In Sebec March 28 Sadie Z Burgess aged 6½ years; April 17 Dilliana B Hewett aged 6½ years.
In Sherman April 27 Ada M Gibson aged 5 years; May 3 Albert S M Asher aged 9 years; May 11 Mrs Mary E Cushman formerly of Buckfield aged 83½ years.
In Sidney May 9 Mrs Hiram G Robinson aged 57½ years.
In Springvale May 16 Rev Amasa Bryant aged 82½ years.
In St George May 14 Mrs Helen L Richardson aged 17½ years; May 20 Jennie Johnson aged 9 years.
In St John N B May 13 Joseph Gallant aged 72 years.
In Stockton May 7 Mrs Alice Panno aged 35 years; May 8 Lewis H Panno aged 3½ years.
In Summerside P E I May 14 Carr McMurdo aged 5 years.
In Thomaston May 13 Mrs Caroline McLellan aged 76 years.
In Thorndike May 17 Mrs Lydia Whitney aged 72 years.
In Union May 11 Reuben Hager aged 69 years; Chas Titus aged 81½ years.
In Unity Mary A Ames aged 90 years.
In Waldoboro May 17 Mrs Jane M Fogler aged 32½ years; May 29 Jacob Cushman aged 68½ years.
In Wales May 16 Frank A Ham aged 25½ years.
In Warren May 17 Mary A Jones aged 36 years.
In Waterford May 14 Samuel Brown aged 74 years.
In West Bath May 22 Alfred Bubier aged 3½ years.
In West Bridgewater Mass May 21 Sewall Mitchell of Standish.
In Weld May 8 Mrs Judith Newman aged 83 years.
In Westport May 14 Clara L. Alwood aged 11 months; May 23 Enoch Avery aged 80 years.
In Windsor April 13 Mrs Sarah E Griffin aged 63 years.
In West Gardiner Feb 11 W Grover aged 73 years.
In York May 1 Joseph McIntire aged 76 years.

Horse Powers

Latest improvement for one, two and three horses. Machines for

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They will bring in more money than a good farm. Send for descriptive circular and price list—free. We have testimonials in our circular showing that men have threshed and cleaned with two-horse power a bushel per minute—500 bushels per day—and have earned $80 dollars in a single threshing season. Highest award at all competitive exhibitions. Address A. W. GRAY'S SONS, Patentees and sole manufacturers, Middletown Springs, Vt. 3m37

MORRILL.

—AND—

Hambletonian Stallion,

ONWARD

will make the season of 1879 at my stable. Pedigree, sire, Otis Morrill, he by Winthrop Morrill, dam by Gideon, he by Ryadyk's Hambletonian. Bay, blk points, 15¾ hands high, weight 1080 lbs; for style and gait second to none. Reference, his stock, his sire and dam were sound and kind. Terms $10 to warrant; no charge for grey colts.

China, Me., May 24, 1879. 27tf

Colonel Kling.

This horse will make the season of 1879 at Chandler's Mills, Belgrade. Excepting he will be at Me. Vernon on Tuesday of each week, and at Mercer on Thursdays and at Belgrade Depot on Saturday afternoons.

PEDIGREE:—Sire, T. S. Lang's Gen. Knox; dam the Charles Parsons mare of Mercer, she by Capt. Allen's horse of Norridgewock, Morgan Messenger; her dam by Old Witherell.

TERMS, $10 to warrant. Good pasturing at fifty cents per week. No risks taken for escapes or accidents.

J. M. CHANDLER, Proprietor.

May 31, 1879. 5t27

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Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the action of the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. A lady says of the Heart Regulator: "It saved my life." Another person says: "It did for me what no physician could—relieved me of all my heart troubles, and I am perfectly well." Pamphlet on Symptoms of Heart Disease free. Address, G. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H. Price 50c. and $1 per bottle.

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A CALIFORNIA COLONY

is being formed at Buffalo, N. Y., to settle a tract of seven thousand acres Those wishing to know all about it and California Col

Poetry.

Decoration Day, 1879.

BY THOMAS S. COLLIER.

The golden sunlight falls across the far off southern plains,
Rich with the tender verdure born from heavens bounteous rains;
And violets and daisies bloom above each silent grave,
Where, free from battle's fierce alarms, slumber our comrades brave,

The swift years circle on their course; it seems but yesterday
Since Charleston's frowning cannon sang their challenge to the fray;
And sweeping north and east and west the direful tidings flew,
And the stern answer of the land to louder echoes grew.

The freemen of New England rose and seized their waiting arms;
The western farmer turned away and left the prairie's charms;
From Maine to California awoke the people's might,
To fight and die, if it must be, for country and for right.

Through quiet valleys sounded clear the war-drums rolling beat,
And soon was heard, in prompt reply, the tramp of many feet;
And breaking rudely from the clasp of peace and love and home,
Brave souls rushed on where battle's surge was crowned with crimson foam.

Along the rivers running deep amid the southern pines,
The rifles crash, the bugles call, the bayonet grimly shines;
Contending armies melt away by James' sunlit stream;
Death rules where bearded grainfields beside Antietam gleam.

Where the Atlantic rollers sweep Carolina's sandy shore,
From many a frigate's oaken sides the great guns fiercely roar;
And down the hollows of the deep to dim-lit coral caves,
Death's endless slumber on their eyes, sink ocean fallen braves.

We know that sorrow grew apace through all the lengthened days,
And desolate for clinging hearts were the familiar ways:
The cheers that made the welkin ring o'er fields with carnage red
Had for refrain love's heart-broke moan above the sleeping dead.

Ah, proudly beat the pulse when came the news of victories won:
How swelled each soul in sympathy for brave deeds nobly done:
And even when defeat would come, and foemen win the day,
We knew our boys had fought their best to conquer in the fray.

Now silent are the forests old amid whose cool retreats
Great armies met, and from the shore have passed the hostile fleets.
We hear no more the trumpet's bray or bugle's stirring call,
And full of desire, in quiet sheathed, the swords hang on the wall.

We keep the names that fame has crowned, the heroes slumbering
In green clad mounds all grandly arched by purple depths of sky;
No matter where their graves may be, unmarked or graced with stone,
The liberty for which they died the whole wide land doth own.

Strew flowers on their graves to-day; when comes the winter snow
The sweet remembrance of the deed within each heart will glow,
And when we too are laid at rest beneath the bending grass
Some others will leave their gifts as by our homes they pass.

Strew flowers upon their graves, and still remember grasses grow
Alike upon the resting place of fallen friend and foe.
Why should we keep the bitterness of years so full of hate,
When God's fair blooms have hid from sight the red blood of the slain?

O'er frowning ramparts, where once shone the sentry's gleaming steel,
In swift and widely circling flight the purple swallows wheel;
Beside the Rappahannock's tide the robins wake their song,
And where the flashing sabre's clashed brown-coated sparrows throng.

The wealth of beauty that falls out from God's o'er-flowing horn
Clothes with a fragrant garment the fields by death made grand.
In the deep silence of the earth war's relics slowly rust;
And tattered flags hang motionless, and dim with peaceful dust.

The past is past; the wild flowers bloom where charging squadrons met;
And though we keep war's memories green, why not the cause forget?
And have, while battle-stains fade out 'neath heaven's pitying tears,
One land, one flag, one brotherhood through all the coming years?

—Sunday Afternoon.

Our Story Teller.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

From the German of M. Beermann.

In the middle of the seventeenth century there lived in Rome the celebrated sculptor and architect, Alexander Algardi. One day his friend, the renowned artist Cerquozzi, entered his workshop. "Friend," said he, "I've come to you to-day to get a little advice. I have an order to paint a picture of St. John, the Evangelist. Now you can imagine what anxiety I am in. I want a beautiful model; can you tell me of one?"

"Giacinto," cried Algardi, "let us look at you a moment."

At this a young man of about twenty-five entered the room. He had served as model for Algardi for several months.

Cerquozzi gazed with the delight of a true artist upon the perfect face and exclaimed: "I am no longer astonished that our devout Romans kneel with such fervor before the images that come from your studio!"

"Well, if the boy pleases you—I'll resign him."

Cerquozzi in his delight, failed to notice with what peculiar emphasis Algardi expressed his agreement to the plan, and asked the young man: "Are you willing to come to me?"

"Oh, yes," was the answer; "providing you promise to give me lessons in painting, master."

"I hope," observed Algardi, ironically, "that the brush will be more agreeable to you than the chisel has been."

So the young man became the model and pupil of the painter; but from the very beginning he did not get along well in art. After he had covered a large canvas with varied coloring he examined his work with the greatest minuteness, and recognizing that his first trial was no masterpiece, he walked angrily away from the picture and cried: "I will never be a great painter!" Then he broke into a flood of tears, and added in a choking voice: "And yet I must win fame, must make money!"

During the first month Giacinto laid brush and palette aside, he grew silent and sad: as soon as he was through sitting as model for St. John every morning he would go to some quiet place and trifle away the whole day in idle reverie.

Once when his master expressed his surprise at such conduct for a young man, he answered:

"Master, you can very easily be contented and happy; you are a great artist and can make money."

"Yes, but do you think, boy, that I gaze up in the air for heaven to shower fame and fortune down into my lap? Do as I do, incessantly, untiringly, and when you are about forty—"

"Forty?" he cried in dismay, "that is impossible, that is an eternity, that is as good as never."

One day after Giacinto had spent a Sunday in the neighborhood of Tivoli, he appeared in the studio with a somewhat more cheerful manner, and begun very industriously to sketch the head of a madonna.

"Upon my word, that's not bad," cried the master. "It seems to me as though I had seen the original of your picture, somewhere."

"Ah, master," was the reply, "if you had ever seen the original, face to face, this would appear a miserable daub."

"Foolish boy. At your age I found, too, that the madonna of my dreams far exceeded all that my brush could do. Perhaps that is the reason I have abandoned painting madonnas. Follow my example and sketch from life."

It seemed Giacinto's intention, however, to paint a madonna; for regularly every Monday, after spending a Sunday in the neighborhood of Tivoli, he would wipe out the madonna of the former week, and begin to paint a new one.

Six or seven canvases were already spoiled in this way, when one Monday Giacinto again cast aside his palette, and without any visible cause, fell into his old melancholy, which had disappeared for a time.

The master, who noticed the sudden change, was much provoked at it. When he called upon Algardi, and the conversation accidentally fell upon his pupil, he could not refrain from saying, in a tone of reproach: "That's a perfect fool you gave me for a model and scholar."

"He's a fellow that will come to some bad end yet," replied Algardi, dryly; and he hurried on to another subject as if the present one were disagreeable.

On his way home one favorable conjecture after another regarding his pupil passed through the master's mind, and as he entered the house it happened to be just at an unfortunate moment when he overheard an exclamation of Giacinto's that filled his soul with terror.

"Money! money!" cried he to himself. "Murder and steal, poor fellow, because heaven did not decree you to be born with a silver spoon in your mouth!"

The master had hard work to keep himself back. At length he went quietly to the young man: "Giacinto," said he, severely, "you can pack your effects together and leave me—this evening, do you understand? And never let me lay eyes on you again!"

Without delaying a moment the young man commenced his preparations for leaving. In his present mood his dismissal was hardly a drop in the ocean of his sorrow.

Cerquozzi was more confounded than ever at this prompt execution of his order; he could not comprehend why this peculiar person was so willing to get out of his house. He hurried to his bedroom, pulled a little chest from under the bed, opened it, and then drew a breath of relief. "God be praised!" he exclaimed; "the crime has not been committed yet!"

As happy as the painter was to find his treasure undisturbed, he also rejoiced that Giacinto had not been guilty of theft. "But is it not possible," he murmured, "that he has so arranged his plans that it is indifferent to him whether he is in the house or out of it, since he feels confident of their success?"

This idea took such firm hold of him that he thought of nothing else than how he should frustrate Giacinto's attempt to seize his treasure.

Cerquozzi had not been always so fortunate as to possess so considerable a sum. It had happened within the last week that several knights instead of paying him after the completion of the work, had honored him with cash payment in advance for a number of orders. He had determined not to be long the keeper of much money, when the care of it robbed him of all peace. But at that time in Rome there was nothing to be done with money but put it at the loan office, and he had decided objection to that. So he had been waiting for an opportunity more to his taste to offer itself; but now the imminent danger with which he believed himself threatened, compelled him to take an immediate step towards saving his capital.

He remembered that when he returned from his visit to Algardi, in a remote, wild looking place surrounded by rocks, he had seen a deep, dark grotto, and the thought had suggested itself that it would be a capital place for a miser to hide his treasure.

He very soon came to a resolution then. "Let the robber come when he will now," he cried as he took the chest under his arm, "he will neither find me nor my money!"

A gold filled chest is very heavy and the grotto was five or six hours walk from Rome. But the night was very clear, thousands of stars glittered in the firmament and a delightfully cool air followed the day's heat. It was just the weather for walking, and so it happened that Cerquozzi went the first three hours very easily and without resting.

But then things changed. Heated by his hasty march, our traveler found the air close and oppressive, and the perspiration stood on his forehead; then he felt a little stiffness in his limbs. The more tired he became, the greater did the weight of the chest seem to him; he changed it from one arm to the other, and then to his shoulders, but only found that his weariness increased.

At length he felt the absolute necessity of rest, so he stopped and sat down. "How often have I traveled this road," said he to himself, "and never grew tired, but now! To be sure, though I never carried so much weight of gold on my body as to-night."

After a half hour's rest he arose and resumed his way thinking he was quite refreshed, but after he had taken about five hundred steps he was obliged to sit down again. "The devil!" he cried, "I over estimated my strength; perhaps it would be better to turn back rather than go on."

But a moment's consideration convinced him of the foolishness of such a step; he was not more than two hours distance from the grotto, while it would have taken him four to have returned to Rome. "A little more courage," he murmured, "and I can get along."

And so while his back was bent, his knees trembled and the perspiration rolled in great drops from his forehead he pursued his wearisome way.

Every five minuted he made a pause, wiped of his face and cried in disgust, "confounded chest—accursed gold!"

Then fearing some traveler might overhear him he plodded along dumbly.

"No, I cannot go another step!" he grasped at length sinking at the foot of a tree, "if my life depended on it I could go no further." Already the first streaks of day had appeared.

The master could not lie under the tree with his chest. He looked around and observed a little ways off a group of rocks. To be sure this place did not please him as well as the grotto, but as he had no choice he determined to hide the box there, and come for it in a few days when he had rested from his fatigue and carry it further.

He limped with great difficulty to a kind of natural bench or seat formed by a jutting rock, dug a hole in the earth under it with his dagger, buried the chest, filled up the earth, stuck in a few shrubs and low bushed to deceive the passers-by, and thus, relieved of his burden, started on his homeward way.

But as he was leaving the place a new care arose. He thought that it was possible he might have been watched. Perhaps some unperceived witness of his work was only waiting for his departure to dig up the treasure.

The thought seemed like a presentiment to him, and he determined to go back. He turned; already a man was approaching the place where he had buried the chest. He moved cautiously, looking right and left; stood before the rock, bent down—it was Giacinto!

"Ah, I see you, you rascal!" screamed Cerquozzi.

Startled by the cry, Giacinto did not attempt to see where it came from, but hurried away, and disappeared behind a neighboring hill.

The master hurried to the rock; the shrubbery was undisturbed; nothing had been touched. He drew a breath of relief. "The miserable fellow followed me from Rome," he murmured; "no doubt he has watched my every movement. What perseverance for a young man!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

An Old-Fashioned Reaper.

One day, just before harvest, an Ohio farmer went to Cincinnati to buy a reaper. A delighted agent collared the granger and dragged him into his warehouse. As they walked down the well-stocked room, the farmer, in a meditative mood, quoted the line:

"There is a reaper whose name is Death;" but before he could start the second line, the agent broke in:—

"Ah, yes, I know it, sir. I know it like a book. We handled that reaper one season sir, and I'd take $5,000 out of my pocket this minute if it would undo the damage that reaper did our business in that one year. You don't want it, sir. You don't want to look at it. The machinery is complicated; it gets out of order easily; you have to send clear to Akron for a new piece of gearing; it doesn't cut clean, and it nearly kills the horses. Jams their shoulders all to pieces, sir. I know that reaper, sir. It's an old, old style, sir, and you don't want it. Now here, sir, I can show you a reaper that——"

But the astonished farmer just interrupted him to say that he knew the reaper he mentioned was an old style, but he was certain it did its work well, though all the same; it wasn't the kind he wanted, and he had no idea of buying it to work on his farm. He bought another reaper, bloodthirsty as a Cossack, and red as an autumn sunset; and the agent told how nicely he sold a reaper to an old fellow who came in there just dead set for some old machine that he had never heard of before.—*Western Farmer's Almanac.*

English Mothers.

It is a marked feature of social life in England, and certainly one of its special charms, that mothers and daughters are so usually seen together at home. Not only is the mother the first lady to whom you are introduced at the house where you visit, but she is mistress of the ceremonies throughout; not only does she preside at the dinner-table, but at the evening party she sits as queen. Whatever may be your first impressions of such an arrangement, if it happens that your sympathies are with the younger ladies, you will very soon learn to think that the mother's absence would be very sincerely regretted by the daughters. As a picture, all must admit the arrangement to be perfect. The portly form and matronly dignity of the mother are an exquisite foil to the youthful beauty and maidenly graces of the daughters. And you will find nothing to mar, but everything to enhance the interest of the picture. The mother's presence never seems to operate as an unwelcome restraint. Between her and the daughter you will mark the most joyous, playing, loving freedom, without the sacrifice of a little maternal dignity and authority on the one hand, or graceful duty on the other. It may be said of English families, generally, that these two things are eminently characteristic, namely, uniform parental authority, and the most charming freedom of intercourse between parents and their children.—*Howe Guardian.*

☞ Give, if thou canst, an alms; if not afford, instead of that, a sweet and gentle word.—*Robert Herrick.*

Wit, Humor and Pleasantries.

—When a man calls his wife's maid "an angel" it is time for the wife to make her fly.

—The Western territories are calling for likely young women, and many are responding in the words of Ruth to Naomi: where thou go West, I will go."

—The uniform of the Zulu warriors consists of a chest-protector. There is an advantage in this: there are no coat-tails to impede one's progress while the enemy are in pursuit.

—Francis I., being desirous to raise one of the most learned men of the time to the highest dignities of the church, asked him if he was of noble descent. "Your Majesty," answered the abbot, "there were three brothers in Noah's ark but I cannot tell positively from which of them I am descended." He obtained the post.

—Servant—"I suppose, ma'am, I shall not have to wait at the table?" Lady—"Oh, no! I want a housemaid." Servant—"I suppose, ma'am, I shall not have to make the beds?" Lady (surprised, but compos edly)—"Certainly not!" Servant (thinking the place will suit)—"And I suppose, ma'am, I shall not be expected to answer the door?" Lady—"Of course not! The fact is I want a servant to look at, but I don't think you will do!"

—Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, talking to a friend about the antiquity of his family, which he carried up to Noah, was told that he was a mere mushroom of yesterday. "How so, pray?" said the baronet. "Why," continued the other, "when I was in Wales a pedigree of a particular family was shown to me; it filled five large skins of parchment, and near the middle of it was a note in the margin, 'About this time the world was created.'"

—Mr. Forster, in his "Life of Charles Dickens," gives us this: "An archdeacon," wrote Mr. Carlisle to me, "with his own venerable lips repeated to me, the other night, a strange, profane story of a solemn clergman who had been administering ghostly consolation to a sick person. Having finished satisfactorily, as he thought, and got out of the room, he heard the sick person ejaculate: 'Well, thank God!' 'Pickwick' will be out in ten days, anyway! This is dreadful."

—"Gem'len," said Brother Gardner, as he laid down his stick of licorice and stood up, "I war ober to de widder Smith's de odder eavenin' to see if she could lend my ole woman her washboard next day, an' de widder she spoke up an' said: 'Misser Gardner, dis world am all a sham.' I war in de co'ner grocery de nex' day, an' de grocer he hove a sigh as big as your fist as he leaned ober de counter an' said: 'Misser Gardner, dis world is all a sham.' I was blackin a stove for de doctah down on the co'ner below, that same day, an' when I got frew wid de job he dropped a quarter inter my hand an' softly whispered: 'Brudder Gardner, dis world am all a sham.' Now, gem'len, all dat talk am ci'ar bosh. De world am all right. Who says de hoss am a sham? Who says dat de cow an' muley an' dog an' cat am shams? De man who falls down finds solid bizness. De man who buys codfish doan' get mutton-chops. When I ax for kaliker dey doan' gin me silk. Once in a while we may frow a bootjack at a cat an' hit nuffin' but an ash-barrel; but the world in gineral am plenty good 'nuff for de kin' of people who put in deir time heah. De man who scratches his back agin de city hall will tell you dat de world am all a sham. De chap whose wife supports him by washin' an' sewin' feels dat de world am sham all ober. De noodle-head who sots out to captur' de public will a little one an' a good deal of brass is no sooner stepped on dan he cries out 'Sham!' till ye can't rest. I doan' want to hear dat' spreshun aroun' hear, kase it won't go down wid men who work ten hours a day and pay deir debts."

"Plucking" a Poulterer.—"You have some fine turkeys this morning," said a schoolmaster to a poulterer. "Yes, sir—all fresh from Norfolk to-day." "What is the price?" "You can take your choice, sir. I have them at all prices." "Well, I want to give my boys a treat; but I do not want them to be too tender. There are a dozen here—pick out four of the toughest." The poulterer obeyed. "Here, sir, you have four of the toughest birds in my shop." "Thank you," said the schoolmaster; "I'll take the other eight."

—It is related, in connection with the absent-mindedness of Walter Savage Lander, that on one occasion, having suffered not long before from leaving the key of his portmanteau behind him, he took special precautions before starting on a journey to see that his keys were secure in his pocket. When, however, he produced them in triumph at his journey's end, he found that this time he had left the portmantue behind.

—It is reported by a contemporary, that a certain musician, disgusted with the chattering that usually takes the place of listening during a musical performance, arranged with his violin, his violincello and the rest, that the music should suddenly stop in the midst of the loudest passage in the piece. It was done, and, clear and distinct above all the loud talkers' voices, these words were heard, "We always fry ours in lard!"

—The Captain of a whale-ship, in allusion to the severe climate and various privations suffered by the inhabitants of Spitzbergen, told one of them that he sincerely pitied the miserable life to which he was condemned. "Miserable," exclaimed the philosophic Spitzer, "I have always had a fish-bone through my nose and plenty of train-oil to drink; what more could I desire?"

The Checker Board.

Up to three evenings ago such a thing as a checker-board was never known in Mr. Grattan's house. He and his aged partner have managed to pass the long evenings very pleasantly, and he supposed they were happy enough until a friend from the east paid them a flying visit and asserted over and over again that the game of checkers was not only all the rage there, but that it served to quicken the perceptive faculties, enlarge the mind and render the brain more active. After giving the subject due thought, Mr. Grattan walked down town and purchased a checker-board, and when evening came he surprised his good wife by bringing it in from the wood-shed, saying:

"Well, Martha, we'll have a game or two before we go over to the social. I expect to beat you all to flinders, but you won't care."

"Of course not, and if I beat you, why you won't care," she replied.

They sat down, and he claimed the first move. She at once objected, but when he began to grow red in the face, she yielded and he led off. At the fourth move she took a man chuckling, as she raked him in.

"I don't see anything to grin at," he sneered as he moved a man backwards.

"Here! you can't move that way!" she called out.

"I can't, eh? Perhaps I never played checkers before you were born!"

She saw a chance to jump two more men and gave in the point, but as she moved he cried out:

"Put them men right back there! I've concluded not to move backwards, even if Hoyle does permit it!"

She gave in again, but when he jumped a man her nose grew red and she cried out:

"I didn't mean to move there, I was thinking of the social!"

"Can't help the social, Martha—we must go by Hoyle."

In about two minutes she jumped two men and went into the king-row, shouting:

"Crown him! Crown him! I've got a king!"

"One would think by your childish actions that you never played a game before!" he growled out.

"You do, eh? Some folks are awful smart."

"And some folks ain't!" she snapped, as her king captured another man.

"What in thunder are you jumping that way for?"

"A king can jump any way!"

"No he can't!"

"Yes he can!"

"Don't talk back to me, Martha Grattan! I was playing checkers when you were in your cradle?"

"I don't care! I can jump two men whichever way you move!"

He looked down on the board, saw that such was the case, and roared out:

"You've moved twice to my once!"

"I haven't!"

"I'll take my oath you have! I can't play against any such black-leg practices!"

"Who's a black-leg? You not only cheated, but you tried to lie out of it!"

Board and checkers fell between them. He could get on his hat quicker than she could find her bonnet, and that was the only reason why he got out of the house first. A Woodward avenue grocer found him sitting on a basket of cranberries at the door as he was closing up for the night, and asked him if he was waiting for his wife to come along.

"Well, not exactly; I stopped here to feel in my pocket for the key of the barn. I shall sleep on the hay to-night and see if it won't cure this cold in my head!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

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"Who's a black-leg? You not only cheated, but you tried to lie out of it!"

Board and checkers fell between them. He could get on his hat quicker than she could find her bonnet, and that was the only reason why he got out of the house first. A Woodward avenue grocer found him sitting on a basket of cranberries at the door as he was closing up for the night, and asked him if he was waiting for his wife to come along.

"Well, not exactly; I stopped here to feel in my pocket for the key of the barn. I shall sleep on the hay to-night and see if it won't cure this cold in my head!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down.—*Dr. Samuel Johnson.*

Young Folks' Column.

How the Lambkins Went South.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambkin,
And the six little Lambkins, too,
Awoke one cold March morning,
All saying, "*Katchoo! katchoo!*"
"The fire is out in the furnace,
The day is cold and bleak.
Suppose," said good Mrs. Lambkin,
"We shut up the house for a week."

"Then we could take a journey,
Go South?" in tones quite hoarse,
Cried all the Lambkin children—
"Go South and get warm of course!"
"I like the plan extremely,"
Said father Lambkin then;
"I'll go, dears, and buy a canal-boat,
"And you will be ready—when?"

"To-morrow! why not to-morrow?"
Said wife and children too:
"To-morrow's the first of April,
And we haven't much to do
Well, then, we'll start to-morrow."
Mr. Lambkin smilingly said:
"Come, wife, and we'll buy our provisions,
For a family must be fed."

* * * * * * *

Thursday, the first of April,
Was a cloudy, chilly day,
"Courage!" said father Lambkin;
"We'll soon be miles away;
We're going straight to the tropics
Where the dust is silver and gold,
Where the trees are full of fig-paste,
And you dig for ripe dates, I'm told."

So they loaded their canal-boat
With nuts and apples and cheese,
Molasses, pickles and raisins,
And there sat down at their ease.
"Let's sail for the warmest country,"
Said the youngest, with a wheeze.
"We must wait a while," said the father,
"Wait till we catch a breeze."

And so the Lambkins waited
While the mornings hours went by.
"It's very strange," said the mother,
"That not a breeze comes nigh!
Why should we tarry longer?"
And Mr Lambkin replied:
"If the breeze don't come quite soon, dears,
We'll have to wait for the tide."

And so the Lambkins waited
And the afternoon slipped on—
Soon the apples and the raisins,
The pickles and cheese were gone.
Only the nuts and molasses
Remained of all their store.
"I think," said Mrs. Lambkin,
"I would be wiser to go ashore."

"No, no!" cried the Lambkins,
"The world we want to see;
You've promised us a journey,
And a journey it ought to be."
"My dears," said Mrs. Lambkin,
"I see the trouble at last;
We ought to spread our canvas!"
But we haven't any mast!"

"True! true!" said father Lambkin,
"But we can manage it all;
I'll hold my big umbrella,
You raise your parasol;
Give the smallest children towels,
And the largest ones a sheet.
Just follow my directions,
And our rig will be complete."

So, armed with sheets and towels,
Umbrella and parasol,
The patient Lambkins waited
Till night began to fall,—
Nuts and molasses for supper,
"Oh, father! don't stay here."
Said two or three of the children,
"We feel so very queer!"

Then home went all the Lambkins;
With aching hearts and heads,
All tired and cold and hungry,
They crept into their beds,
But all that night was moaning
And groaning sad and sore;
"A lad" said each poor Lambkin,
"We will not travel more."

—St. Nicholas.

A Boy's Leisure Hours.

A great merchant once remarked, "Tell me how a young man spends his evenings, and I will tell you what sort of a man he will make." The merchant knew that the leisure hour is as important in the information of character as the employed hour.

A boy was employed in a lawyer's office, and had the daily paper to amuse himself with. He commenced to study French, and at that little desk became a fluent reader and writer of the French language. He accomplished this by laying aside the newspaper and taking up something not so amusing, but far more profitable.

A coachman was often obliged to wait long hours while his mistress made calls. He determined to improve the time; he found a small volume containing the Eclogues of Virgil, but could not read it, and so purchased a Latin grammar.

Day by day he studied this, and finally mastered all its intricacies. His mistress came behind him one day as he stood by the horses waiting for her, and asked him what he was so intently reading.

"Only a bit of Virgil, my lady."

"What! Do you read Latin?"

"A little, my lady."

She mentioned this to her husband, who insisted that David should have a teacher to instruct him. In a few years he became a learned man, and was a useful and loved minister in Scotland.

A boy was hired to open and shut the gates to let the teams out of an iron mine. He sat on a log all day by the side of a gate. Sometimes an hour would pass before the teams came, and this he employed so well that there was scarcely any fact in history that escaped his attention.

He began with a little book on English history that he found in the road; having learned that thoroughly, he borrowed of a minister "Goldsmith's History of Greece."

This good man became greatly interested in him, loaned him books, and was often seen sitting by him on the log conversing with him about the people of ancient times.

A Child's Heart.

The other day a curious old woman, having a bundle in her hand, and walking with a painful effort, sat down on a curb step, up Woodward avenue, to rest. She was curious, because a smile crossed her wrinkled face as children passed her. It might have been this smile that attracted a group of little ones, the oldest about nine. They stood in a row in front of the old woman, saying never a word, but watching her face. The smile brightened, lingered and then suddenly faded away; and the corner of her old calico apron went up to wipe a tear. Then the eldest child stepped forward and asked:

"Are you sorry because you haven't got any children?"

"I—I had children once, but they are all d—dead," whispered the woman, a sob in her throat.

"I am very sorry, said the little girl as her own chin quivered. "I'd give you one of my little brothers here, but you see I haven't got but two, and I don't believe I'd like to spare one."

"God bless you, child; bless you forever," sobbed the old woman, and for a full minute her face was buried in her apron.

"But I'll tell you what I'll do," seriously continued the child. "You may kiss us all once, and if little Ben isn't afraid you may kiss him four times, for he's just as sweet as candy."

Pedestrians who saw three well dressed children put their arms around that strange old woman's neck and kiss her were greatly puzzled. They didn't know the hearts of children, and they didn't hear the old woman's words as she rose to go:

"Oh! children, I'm only a poor old woman, believing I'd nothing to live for, but you've given me a lighter heart than I've had for ten long years."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Cast a Line for Yourself.

A young man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket filled with wholesome looking fish, he sighed:

"If now I had these I would be happy. I could sell them at a fair price, and buy me food and lodgings."

"I will give you just as many, and just as good fish," said the owner, who had chanced to overhear his words, "if you will do me a trifling favor."

"And what is it?" asked the other.

"Only to tend this line till I come back. I wish to go on a short errand."

The proposal was gladly accepted. The old man was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in the excitement of pulling them in; and when the owner of the line returned, he had caught a large number. Counting out from them as many as were in the basket, and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said:

"I fulfill my promise from the fish you have caught, to teach you whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in faultless wishing, but cast a line for yourself."

The Dolls of Japan.

The dolls of Japan are quite an institution, and are the funniest things imaginable. They look so like real babies and children, that I have often been deceived when I have seen them in the arms, carried about the streets. Besides playing with dolls at New Year's time, and any other when they choose, there are two days set apart in April for what is called a "Doll's Festival," and all the girls—and even big women—make a great time of it. They take them out to walk, visit, get new dresses for them, and treat them just as tenderly as if they were live children. You may think it funny for women to do this, but the poor Japanese women have a very aimless life, and I think playing with dolls is about as harmless a way for them to get pleasure as they could find.

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